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The great leader President Kim Il Sung attends the new year celebrations of school children in Pyongyang

The great leader President Kim Il Sung inspects the inside of the newly-built Ice Rink

Ice Rink and Chongryu Restaurant Newly Built

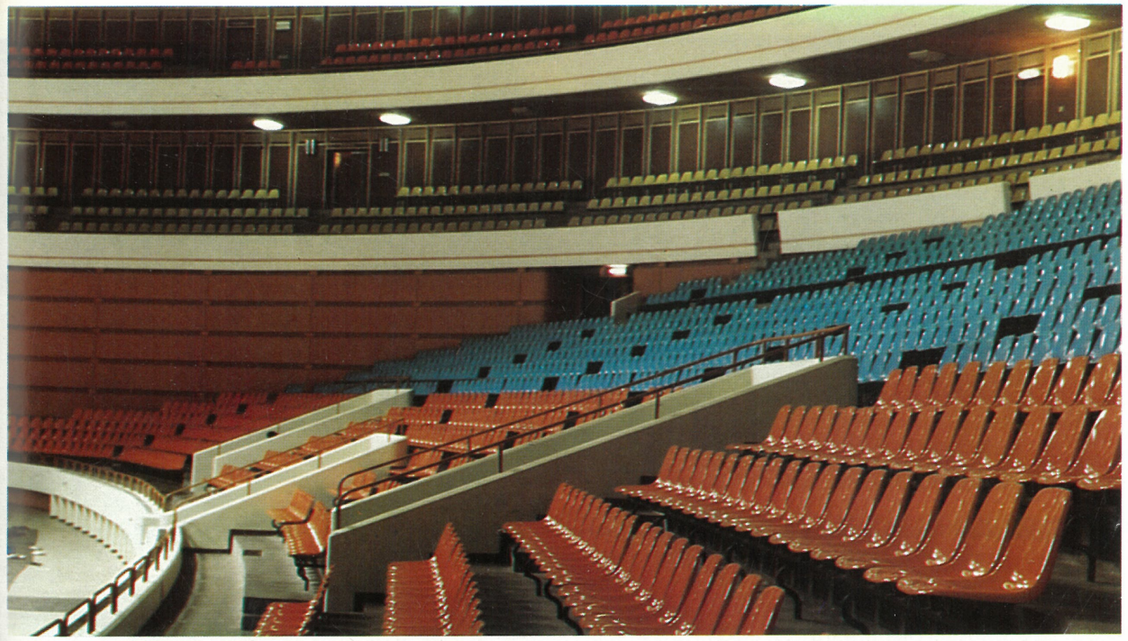
The great leader President Kim Il Sung looked round the newly-built Ice Rink and Chongryu Restaurant and was greatly satisfied with them and highly praised the constructors for having erected such grand modern monumental buildings in only one year and a half.

The Ice Rink with a floor space of over 25,000 square metres has 6,000 seats in tiers, service facilities for spectators and players and equipment for skating matches.

The modern Chongryu Restaurant with a floor space of over 12,000 square metres has 1,000 indoor seats and 600 outdoor seats.

The ice rink and the restaurant are precious properties and lasting monumental creations for our people which have appeared under the deep concern of the great leader and the glorious Party centre that are striving to make our people's life more cultured.

Part of the seats at the Ice Rink



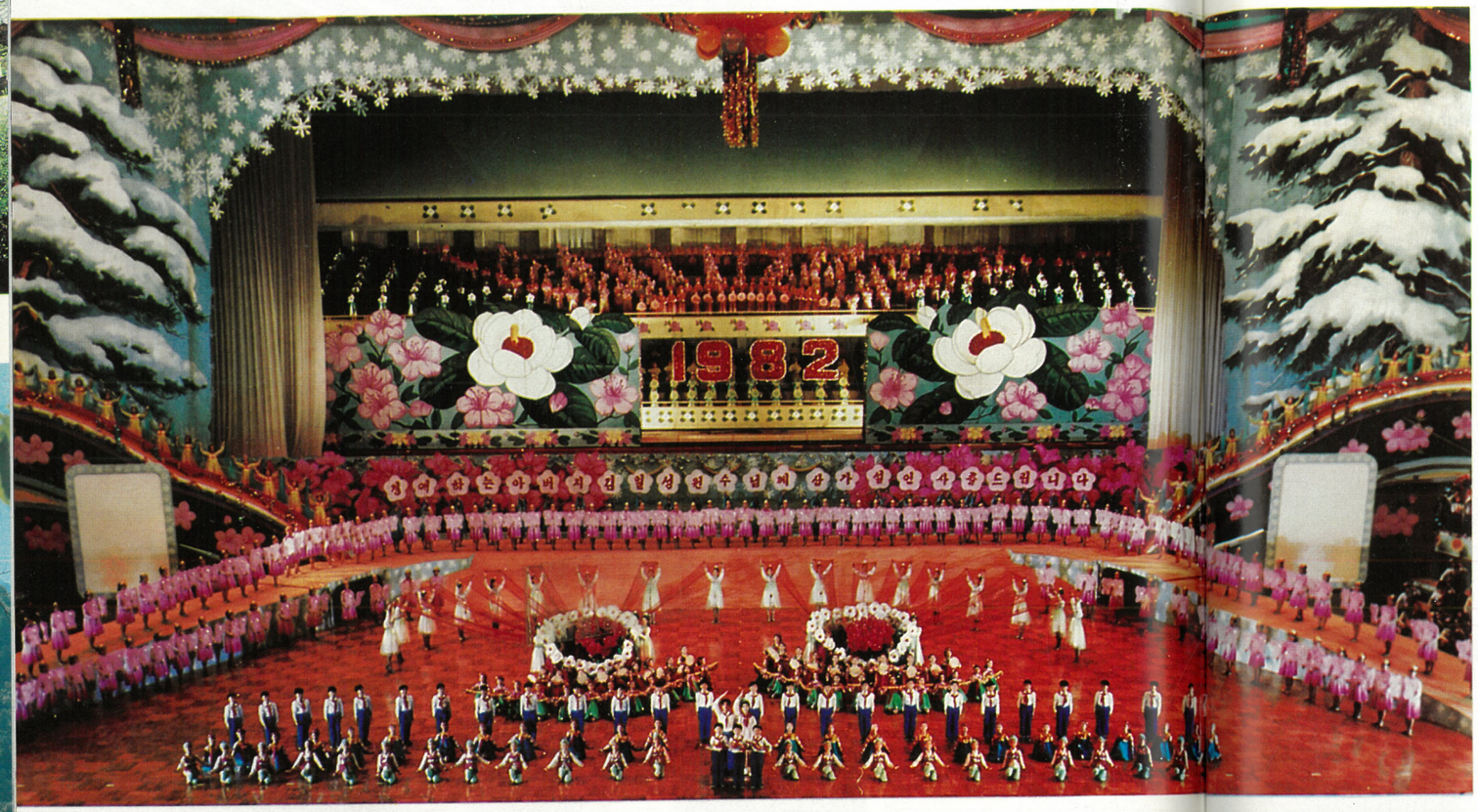
The outer view of the Ice Rink and the Chongryu Restaurant

The hall on the first floor of the Ice Rink

The inside of the Chongryu Restaurant

Part of the ice ground

New Year Performance of School Children in Pyongyang



A scene from chorus and dance "We offer new year greetings to the respected father Marshal Kim Il Sung"

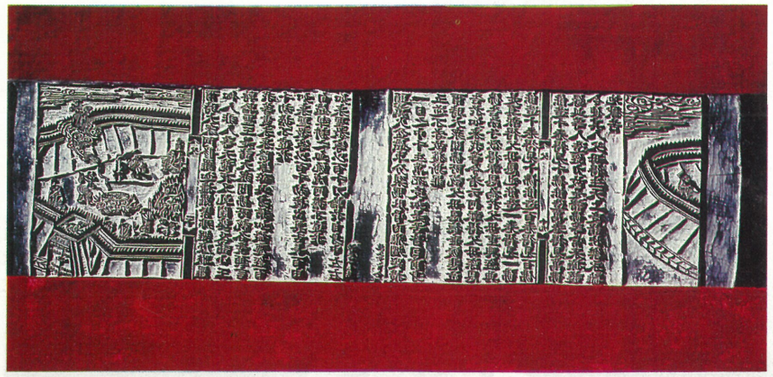
A scene from dance "Joy of rich harvest"

Accordion solo "Accordion player has come"

Trio "We extend thanks to our dear Marshal and the mother Party"

A scene from callisthenics "Forward, big army of Juche industry!"

Historic Remains in Mt. Myohyang



Part of "Eighty Thousand Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures"

The Taeung Hall of the Pohyon Temple

Korea Today

No. 3 (306) 1982

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FRONT COVER: Tideland reclaimers are highly proud of their job

INSIDE FRONT COVER: This is where the great leader President Kim Il Sung guided the historic Wangjaesan meeting on March 11, 1933

BACK COVER: The rafting season has come

KIM IL SUNG

Answers to Questions Raised by Yugoslav News Agency *Tanjug* Delegation

December 18, 1981

I received your questionnaire. You raised a series of problems in a comprehensive way. Now I am going to make answers to some cardinal points.

I would like first to mention the achievements made by our people this year in socialist construction and the perspective tasks to be carried out in the future.

The current year is a year of great importance in the building of socialism in our country. The success in the general forward movement for implementing the decision of the historic Sixth Congress of our Party depends largely on how to wage the battle for this year, the first year of the movement.

This year we have won a brilliant victory in socialist construction by conducting the first operation well in this onward movement and thus made full preparations for achieving ahead of schedule the magnificent objectives of socialist construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress.

This year our people have registered great successes in all spheres of politics, economy and culture by carrying out vigorously the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, holding aloft the banner of the Juche idea.

In accordance with the Party's policy of giving precedence to the ideological revolution, this revolution has been pushed forward energetically, with the result that the mental and moral qualities of our working people have become still better. Today, all of our working people, firmly armed with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, are working hard with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative to carry through the lines and policies laid down by the Party. The entire people are rallied closely around the Party with one mind and one will, and the whole society is

firmly united politically and ideologically. No force on earth can break the political and ideological unity of our society based on the Juche idea.

Big progress has also been made this year in socialist economic construction. Thanks to the heightened revolutionary zeal and vigorous labour endeavours of our working people, a large number of giant monumental structures have sprung up and a great productive upswing has been brought about in all fields of the national economy, thereby further consolidating the economic foundations of the country and rapidly increasing the industrial and agricultural production.

This year, in the domain of socialist cultural construction, public education has developed further, the general cultural and technical standards of the working people have risen markedly and excellent literary and art works have been produced in plenty. Specifically, our scientists and technicians have energetically conducted scientific researches from the steadfast standpoint of Juche and thus succeeded in many scientific and technical inventions which acquire an important significance in the development of the national economy.

All these successes scored by our people in socialist construction this year constitute a sure guarantee for a faster advance and for a yet greater victory.

On the basis of these achievements our people will add spurs to the general forward movement for fulfilling the grand tasks of socialist construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress.

The Sixth Congress of our Party presented the historic task of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Patterning the whole society after the Juche idea means making all its members communist men of a Juche type and transforming all aspects of social life as required by the Juche idea and thereby completely realizing the independence of the working masses.

It calls for revolutionizing, working-classizing and intellectualizing all members of society. Only when we train them to be communist men developed in an all-round way with revolutionary ideological consciousness and high cultural standard through a powerful struggle for the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society, can we capture the ideological fortress of communism and realize the complete social equality of the working people.

It also presupposes making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientifically-based. Only when we guarantee the independent character of the national economy firmly, improve its technical equipment steadily and place production and management on a new scientific basis through the promotion of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy, can we lay solid material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and provide the working people adequately with an independent material and cultural life.

The Sixth Congress of our Party put forward the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's in order to accelerate the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea. The goals are to produce annually in the near future 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of sea foods, and 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland within the next ten years. If they are attained, our country will rank among the nations leading the world in economic progress and lay solid material and technical foundations to guarantee firmly the complete triumph of socialism, and the material and cultural standards of our people will rise very high.

At present, all our working people, with a great hope of the future and firm confidence in victory, are striving to carry out these magnificent long-term tasks.

Judging from the high revolutionary enthusiasm and soaring fighting spirit of our people, I believe that these tasks will be fulfilled ahead of the set time.

Now, I would like to dwell on the immediate tasks for the reunification of our country.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea last year, we made a new proposal to reunify the country on the three principles of independence,

peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Our Party's new reunification proposal holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

It is envisaged that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to be established by the coalition of the north and the south in accordance with our Party's new national reunification proposal will be a unified state representing the whole of the Korean nation and as such pursue an independent, democratic, neutral, non-aligned and peace-loving policy.

The programme for reunifying the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is winning full support and warm approval from all people in the north and south of our country and all overseas Koreans and evoking great sympathy among the people the world over.

If the country is to be reunified through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the military fascist ruling system should first be liquidated and society made democratic in south Korea.

In south Korea today the most harsh and shameless military fascist rule unprecedented in history is in force. The present south Korean military fascist clique who seized power in a conspiratorial manner under the manipulation of the US imperialists are trampling upon even the people's elementary democratic freedoms and rights and openly slaughtering people by rigging up various fascist laws and mobilizing the colossal repressive machinery.

As long as the military fascist ruling system is kept intact, which brutally suppresses and murders the patriotic-minded people who demand democracy and national reunification in south Korea, it is impossible to bring about national reconciliation and unity and realize any proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country.

All fascist laws and repressive setups should be abolished in south Korea, free political activities guaranteed for political parties, social organizations and individual personages, the military fascists forced out of power, and a democratic government set up.

One of the important tasks for achieving national reunification through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is to ease the tension and dispel the danger of war in our country.

In our country huge armed forces of the north and the south now stand opposed to each other, with the Military Demarcation Line in between. Under the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward invasion", the south Korean military fascists are bringing in a large amount of up-to-date lethal weapons and modern military equipment from the United States and are staging boisterous war exercises with the American troops almost every day. Because of the manoeuvres carried on for a new war by the US imperialists and the south Korean military fascists, the situation in our country is now strained to the extreme, and there is the danger of war breaking out any minute. In these circumstances where the tension has been keyed up and the danger of war is hovering, the country cannot be reunified peacefully.

In order to relax the tension and remove the danger of war in our country, the Korean Military Armistice Agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement.

Since a long time ago we have time and again proposed to the United States, a signatory to the Korean Military Armistice Agreement, to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. But the US authorities have not yet accepted our reasonable proposal. Keeping south Korea under their occupation, they are further increasing their military support to the south Korean military fascists.

If the US authorities have the least interest in peace in Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question, they should accept our just proposal on concluding a peace agreement and withdraw their troops from south Korea as early as possible.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of our country it is necessary to check the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and their machinations to interfere in our internal affairs.

The US imperialists have put it forward as the basic strategy of their policy towards Korea to create "two Koreas" and are resorting to every possible means to realize it. They are instigating the south Korean puppet clique to national division and north-south confrontation and actively patronizing them. This is the main obstacle to our country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The United States should no longer pursue its "two Koreas" policy which runs counter to the desire of the entire Korean people and the trend of the times; it should refrain from backing the south Korean military fascist clique who stifle democracy and savagely repress the people and should give up all its interference in the domestic affairs of Korea.

If the United States takes its hands off south Korea and desists from obstructing Korea's reunification, our nation will set up the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and reunify the country peacefully with concerted efforts.

In order to reunify the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, it is essential to achieve a great unity of the entire nation.

The proposal on the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is designed to attain national reunification. Accordingly, it presupposes a great unity of the entire nation. National reunification is inconceivable apart from the cooperation and unity of the nation, and the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo cannot be set up without great national unity. All the Koreans in the north, the south and abroad should firmly unite under the banner of national reunification transcending the differences in ideology and social system, party affiliation and political views, and should actively come out in the formation of a great national united front.

With a view to realizing the proposal on setting up the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as early as possible, the political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the Republic jointly proposed last August to convene a Conference for the Promotion of the National Reunification with the participation of representatives of various parties and groups and personages of all strata in the north, the south and abroad, who aspire after the country's reunification. The publication of this proposal was warmly supported by broad segments of our compatriots at home and abroad. The Conference for the Promotion of the National Reunification, when convened, will sincerely discuss and solve various problems related to national reunification including the question of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

There are still various hurdles in the way of national reunification owing to the obstructionist moves of the US imperialists and their stooges. However, our country will surely be reunified thanks to the vigorous struggle of the entire Korean people and the positive support and encouragement of the progressive people the world over.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my deep gratitude to the Yugoslav League of Communists and the Government and people of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for their active support and encouragement to our people's cause of national reunification.

Now let me speak on the need to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is a progressive one that opposes all manner of domination and subjugation and strives for independence; it is a powerful revolutionary force of our times that stands in confrontation with imperialism. As the non-aligned movement appeared on the arena of history as an independent political force and developed to be an extensive international movement, the anti-imperialist independent forces have been strengthened decisively and the imperialist reactionary forces extremely weakened.

Today the non-aligned movement is playing a great role in the development of the world situation and in the solution of international problems. Thanks to the united struggle of the non-aligned countries, various international issues are being

settled fairly in conformity with the demand and interests of the peoples of the new-emerging forces, and the old orders whereby great powers indulged in arbitrariness and controlled everything are gradually crumbling in the international arena. The non-aligned movement is greatly contributing to defending the sovereignty of the peoples of the new-emerging forces against all sorts of domination and interference, subjugation and inequality and to safeguarding world peace and security against the aggression and war policy of the imperialists.

Now that the non-aligned movement has been expanded and developed into a worldwide movement and its influence is growing as the days go by, the imperialists persist in their manoeuvres to divide and wreck the movement and to draw its member states under their domination.

The imperialist moves to disrupt, alienate and win over new-emerging countries have caused many complex problems within this movement, so that it undergoes some trying ordeals.

At present, the non-aligned countries are confronted with a weighty task of smashing the crafty attempts of the imperialists for division, alienation and scramble and of further strengthening the non-aligned movement.

The strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement require the unity of its member nations.

Unity is the life and soul of the non-aligned movement and the source of its strength. Unity is inseparable from the non-aligned movement, and without achieving unity it cannot be strengthened and developed. Only through the unity of its member states can it become a powerful force vigorously advancing the history of mankind and put into effect its lofty aim and ideal.

What is most important in bringing about the unity of the non-aligned movement is that all its member states maintain independence firmly.

Maintenance of independence is the fundamental ideal and the basis of unity for the non-aligned movement. Only when all its member nations hold fast to independence, can this movement achieve unity, and unity based on independence alone can be a solid, genuine unity.

The non-aligned countries should adhere firmly to an independent stand and resolutely reject all sorts of foreign interference. And they should not follow other countries blindly or act as their agents. They should respect the independence of other countries. They should neither meddle in others' internal affairs nor take issue with them over their matters.

The non-aligned countries should strictly observe the fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement and preserve its peculiarities properly. They should not follow any bloc or be dragged into it. And they should refrain from drawing outside forces into the non-aligned movement or leading it to a bloc.

All the non-aligned countries should place unity above anything else and make active efforts to consolidate the unity of the movement. They should under no circumstances do anything detrimental to the unity of this movement but should do what is helpful to the unity.

Non-aligned nations should settle differences and disputes between individual countries on the principle of unity. They should not be at feud with each other, fooled by the imperialist tricks to play off one nation against another; differences and disputes between individual countries should be settled by means of negotiations between the parties concerned in the national interests of both sides and to the benefit of the non-alignment as a whole. This is the way to strike at the imperialists who try to create bad blood among the new-emerging nations and fish in troubled waters, the way to overcome successfully various obstacles lying ahead of the non-alignment, and to strengthen the unity of this movement.

Non-aligned countries should not only firmly unite with each other politically, but closely cooperate economically and technically.

Among the non-aligned nations, the developing countries, are those with valuable experience and advanced technology achieved in the course of creating a new life, and those with a wealth of resources and funds. If they strengthen economic and technical cooperation and exchange on the principle of mutual accommodation, the new-emerging nations will be able to resolve successfully

the food problem and other difficult and complex questions cropping up in building a new society, without asking for help from big powers. Firmly maintaining the principle of self-reliance, the non-aligned nations should actively engage in interchanges and closely cooperate with each other, those with technology contributing technology, those with resources contributing resources, and those with funds contributing funds.

At present, the non-aligned nations, the developing countries, have set up many organizations for economic and technical cooperation and are enhancing their roles. They hold international meetings to develop science, education, culture and technology and take practical measures. We consider this excellent.

If they take joint steps in solid political unity and close economic and technical cooperation under the banner of independence against imperialism, the non-aligned countries will be able to consolidate and advance the non-alignment quickly and fulfil with credit their noble mission entrusted by human history and the new-emerging peoples.

Yugoslavia is a long-standing member nation of the non-alignment. Twenty years ago, when the world was divided in blocs and the spheres of influence and when the danger of another world war was growing, heads of states from many countries including Yugoslavia met in Belgrade with noble ideas of freedom and equality, peace and progress, and put up the banner of non-alignment.

I would like to appraise highly the great contribution made by Comrade Tito, the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people in the foundation, consolidation and development of the non-alignment.

It is not long since our country became a member of the non-alignment. But ever since we joined the ranks of this movement, we have made every possible effort to strengthen and develop this movement. As it has done in the past, so in the future too, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will adhere to the principles and idea of the non-alignment and strive to strengthen and develop this movement.

Next, I am going to talk about the general international situation and the questions of defending world peace and security at present.

Today, the international situation on the whole is very complex and tense.

A fierce struggle is now going on between the anti-imperialist forces of independence and the forces of domination on the international scene. The peoples' revolutionary struggle for independence against imperialism is growing stronger day by day, whereas the great powers' moves for aggression and scramble to keep and expand their domination are becoming more undisguised.

Alarmed at the intensifying revolutionary struggle of the progressive people of the world, the imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain and expand their domination.

The imperialists are resorting to ceaseless armed intervention, subversion and destructive moves to stamp out the peoples' struggle for national independence and a new society. They are intensifying the scramble to put newly-independent countries under their domination. In particular, they are beefing up armed forces of aggression on a large scale and continuously increasing military bases for aggression in major zones of resources and strategic areas and slyly manoeuvring to establish political, economic and military control over the countries in these regions.

On account of the imperialist moves for aggression and war, the international situation is extremely tense, and the danger of a new world war is growing with every passing day. At present, the danger of another world war is hovering over Korea, the Middle East, and also Europe.

All the peace-loving people of the world should launch an active struggle to frustrate the daily stepped-up imperialist policy of aggression and war and to defend world peace and security. Today, no task is more urgent for the peace-loving, progressive people of the world than to prevent a new world war.

Prevention of a new world war and defence of world peace and security demand that all anti-imperialist, independent forces conduct an energetic peace movement in firm unity.

The progressive people of the world who love peace should resolutely protest against and de-

nounce the imperialists' machinations for aggression and war and deal a heavy blow to imperialism everywhere it stretches out its tentacles of aggression. Further, the progressive countries of the world should not follow the imperialist policy of aggression and war but should firmly maintain independence. This will decisively weaken the imperialist forces of aggression and further isolate them internationally, thus making them impotent and rendering it impossible for them to unleash a new world war at will.

In order to safeguard world peace and security, military buildup and arms drive should be discontinued and complete disarmament achieved.

The imperialists' military buildup and armament expansion that become more undisguised with each passing day strain the international situation still more and cause deep apprehensions to the peace-loving people of the world. All the progressive people should strive to check and frustrate the imperialists' military buildup and armament expansion and to bring about complete disarmament.

To dissolve all military blocs is important in defending world peace and security.

Military blocs are a permanent factor threatening world peace and security. The peace-loving people of the world should strive to dissolve all military blocs including the aggressive ones of the imperialists.

While military blocs are dissolved, the aggressive military bases in other countries should be dismantled and foreign troops withdrawn. We strongly demand that all foreign military bases in south Korea and in many other parts of the world be removed and that all aggressive troops be withdrawn unconditionally.

In order to defend world peace and security, a stout struggle should be waged to create nuclear-free, peace zones in various areas of the world.

Nuclear weapons that could spell disasters for mankind are now being stockpiled in many parts of the world, and they are gradually propagated to wider areas. To prevent a new world war and save mankind from the horrors of nuclear war, the testing, manufacture, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons should be banned throughout the world and they should all be scrapped. A vigorous struggle is going on in many European countries and many other parts of the world to check the manufacture of neutron weapons and to create nuclear-free, peace zones. This is very gratifying.

We will strive to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and actively support the struggle of the peace-loving people of the world to create such zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

The Korean people ardently love peace. It is the consistent policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic to fight for a lasting peace and security of the world. As in the past, so in the future, our Party and the Government of the Republic will closely unite with the peoples of all progressive countries of the world including the socialist and non-aligned countries and strive to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security.

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

The Respected Leader President Kim Il Sung Is a Great Strategist Leading Our Revolution from Victory to Victory

Being ever-victorious in revolution and construction is very important in forging the destiny of the nation and is also very difficult.

But our people use "ever-victorious" like a commonplace word and march ahead courageously, confident of their victory in whatever circumstances.

The indomitable will of our people confident of the final victory of the revolution formed and strengthened in the flames of the arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle waged under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

He is the great pioneer and outstanding leader of our revolutionary cause who ushered in a new era of socialism and communism and has led our revolution and construction from victory to victory.

Only after our people had the great leader President Kim Il Sung in the van of our revolution they could end their bitter past full of ordeals and setbacks and advance along the road of victory and glory under the banner of the great Juche idea.

In the past half century or more our people fought two most ferocious imperialisms, the US and Japanese imperialist aggressors, and splendidly achieved and defended national liberation and independence, successfully carried out the serious social revolutions—the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution—and reached the high peak of socialism.

They take high pride in their history of struggle made under the intelligent guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung because every victory in their struggle was won entirely by their own efforts in the most difficult conditions.

Their revolutionary path was indescribably rough and rugged. They had to defend national independence and dignity against the most ferocious imperialist aggressors; they had to build a new society and a new life, emerging from age-old backwardness and poverty and total war ruins.

Artificial division of the country laid innumerable difficulties in the way of our revolution and construction. It was beyond imagination to win victory after victory without the slightest deviation in such difficult and complex conditions.

The proud history of our people who have moved from victory to victory under the wise

guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung is marked by an exceedingly high speed in the revolution and construction which radically changed this land in the shortest time.

The respected President Kim Il Sung said: **"Our socialist construction has been and is advancing at a very fast rate.**

"By displaying supreme heroism and devotion under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people performed the great miracle of carrying out industrialization in only 14 years, a task which had taken other countries a whole century or several centuries to achieve." (*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists,* Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 264.)

Under the banner of continuous revolution he led our people to advance without stagnation and standstill, taking ten or a hundred steps while others did a step. As a result, the legendary Chollima (winged horse running a thousand *ri* a day) became a real one and our revolution moved steadfastly forward.

The agrarian revolution to abolish age-old feudal relations was carried out in only 20 days or so; the socialist reorganization of production relations to do away once and for all with exploitation and oppression thousands of years old was completed in only 4-5 years; and the task of socialist industrialization was fulfilled in only 14 years. These were all miracles in socio-economic transformation.

This marvellous speed proved that if a people, rallied firmly around the party and the leader, buckle down to work with a strong will they can carry out even the historic task in only months or years which they failed to fulfil for scores of years or centuries, and make great strides towards progress and civilization at a go.

Our people who have run against time like a hurricane even quicken this high speed through speed campaign.

The Chollima speed plus the speed campaign is the source of indestructible strength which increases the might of our country a hundred or a thousand times and enables our people to run at so many times higher speed.

The history of our people's struggle is a history of victory marked by the creative settlement of all problems arising in different stages and areas of revolution and construction in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung solved all problems of revolution and construction most correctly to meet the requirements of the times and the revolution.

Human remoulding to revolutionize and working-classize people, training of native cadres and the problem of intellectuals, the socialist rural question and socialist economic management are difficult and complex problems to be settled without fail on the road to socialism and communism. We solved them all excellently in accord with our actual conditions.

Our country which suffered an eclipse on the world map in the past has become a developed mighty socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, in the era of the Workers' Party and our people who were in colonial slavery have become a dignified and resourceful revolutionary people.

All victories and achievements of our people in their revolutionary struggle of over half a century are the brilliant fruition of the immortal revolutionary thought, the Juche idea, and revolutionary theory of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and his outstanding and seasoned leadership.

He sets out correct lines and policies, outstanding strategy and tactics to show our people how to make revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"It is very important for a party and a government to set a correct revolutionary line and enable the people to clearly see their prospects ahead. All our people clearly see their way in the line and policies laid down by our Party." (*Ibid.,* p. 147.)

Since he fathered the Juche idea and set the goal of the Korean revolution he has not only set the targets and tasks of struggle in all fields at different stages and periods of the revolution but also taught how to hit and fulfil them.

The inexhaustible might of all his lines and policies, strategy and tactics lies in that they fully reflect the concrete realities of our country and the interests and aspiration of the broad popular masses.

In leading our revolution from victory to victory he always sets high targets before our people and guides them to hit them boldly to bring about a steady upsurge in the revolution and construction.

With extraordinary intelligence he foresees both the near and distant future. In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he already made a far-sighted plan to build such a prosperous people's paradise as we see today in the liberated homeland; and in the flames of war he formed a plan for the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Therefore, even in the grimmest days when the fate of the country was at stake, our people were confident of victory and fought valiantly.

He unfolds grand plans one after another which no one else can conceive and boldly pushes forward the struggle for their implementation with extraordinary revolutionary sweep and iron will and thus made our people a strong-willed people who carry out without fail any big revolutionary task once they decided to.

He firmly believes in the strength of the people and guides them to carry out revolutionary tasks at a lightning speed. His seasoned leadership and organizing ability is another important factor in leading our revolution and construction from victory to victory.

Whenever heavy task is set before us in the revolution and construction he puts forward an apt struggle slogan in good time reflecting the unanimous will of the whole Party and the entire people and the fundamental demand of the revolution, makes it the slogan of our people and thus enables them to dynamically promote the revolution and construction, overcoming all difficulties.

In the early days of our revolution he put forward the militant slogan "Weapons are our life! Arms for arms!" and kindled the fierce flame of great anti-Japanese war.

"Land to the tillers!," "Every effort for victory in the war!", "Let us advance at the speed of Chollima!," "The Party, the people and the army must all study!", "Let's give full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance!" and many other revolutionary slogans put forward by him at important stages of our revolution proved to be the torchlight of struggle and banner of march which mobilized the whole Party, all the people and the entire army to bring about great changes.

In the whole period of his revolutionary activities he has always found himself among

the people and given incessant on-the-spot guidance. He grasped the vital requirement of the people and the reality and chose the right time to effect a change in revolutionary struggle. And he firmly took the initiative in all struggles and made bad conditions favourable for the revolution.

He always finds the main link in the whole chain of work, no matter how complex, and guides people to concentrate efforts on it and thus makes a spark flare up into a flame enveloping the whole country so that everything goes well in Party and state activities and economic construction.

His revolutionary work method of one activating ten, ten a hundred and a hundred a thousand made the entire Party, all society and the whole country active so that any huge revolutionary tasks were carried out with lightning speed.

Only greater victory and glory are in store for our people advancing under the wise guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung possessed of outstanding leadership art as well as great revolutionary thought and lofty communist moral qualities.

Phraseology

1,000-Ri Journey for Learning

The 1,000-*ri* journey for learning means a historic one the great leader President Kim Il Sung made alone at the age of 11 from Badaogou to Mangyongdae where he was born, with a high ambition for national independence and revolution.

He had gone to Badaogou, Changbai County with his father Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country carrying on the arduous revolutionay struggle.

Early in 1923 he made up his mind to go to his native place Mangyongdae and know better about the reality of the homeland.

His father welcomed his decision and said that man should, above all, know well about his country.

Bearing his words deep in mind, the respected leader started out on the 1,000-*ri* journey for learning on March 16, 1923.

Ten-odd days after he arrived at Mangyongdae across snow-covered steep mountains and hills.

Seeing their grandson coming home unexpectedly, his grandparents were greatly pleased. His grandmother said in great surprise: "Did you really come alone?"

The great leader said with a bright smile: "Grandma, I'm not a child any more. It's no trouble for me to cross the borders."

His grandmother said with satisfaction: "You're just like your father of large calibre! In a few years you must be washing your legs with the water of the East Sea, sitting on Mt. Paekdu!"

Human history records many stories of distinguished heroes. But it does not know yet a story of a boy of ten or so having made so long a journey alone crossing the borders with a high revolutionary ambition.

Mt. Wangjae Has Immortal History

Mt. Wangjae stands majestically on the Tuman River flowing along the northern border of our country as if a testifier of history.

The mountain is a historic revolutionary site where the great leader held a meeting of chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations and political workers in the Onsong area on March 11, 1933.

According to the plan of the glorious Party centre our people erected there a bronze statue of the great leader, a 60-odd-metre-high torch tower and other monuments in 1975 to convey his immortal revolutionary exploits forever to posterity.

In early 1933 the Headquarters of the Korean revolution was situated at Macun of Xiaowangqing. The great leader decided to lead the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army into the Onsong area at home to spread the armed struggle into the homeland, and got the army to conduct military and political activities briskly in the areas along the Tuman River.

The Japanese police who had run amuck in border areas trembled for fear of possible surprise attack of our army. And their frontier guard was thrown into a great confusion.

Having created favourable conditions, the great leader started the historic march for the homeland in early March, 1933 in command of a unit of the AJPGA.

The unit stayed for a few days at the Pine Valley to make thorough preparations for the advance into the homeland.

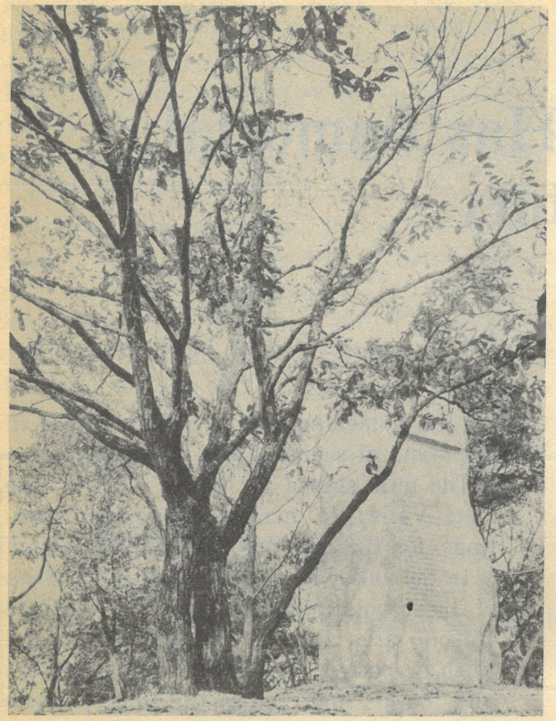
In the valley he understood the activities of the revolutionary organizations in the Onsong area and the enemy's movements. Then he posted some of his men as pickets and led his men across the thickly-frozen Tuman River to the mouth of the Tamak Valley at the foot of Mt. Wangjae in the longed-for homeland. Then he went up to the peak of the mountain through the valley. He pushed his way through the thicket half buried in snow. He stopped there for a while and sent some men as pickets and gave others the task to meet members of the organizations in the homeland and get aid goods from them.

Then he climbed the peak of the mountain with his men and political and military workers.

There were chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations and political workers who had gathered to attend the meeting.

The arrival of the dear great leader threw the whole of the mountain into a whirlpool of excitement and emotion.

The respected leader, guided by under-



The oak tree of Mt. Wangjae

ground political workers, slowly went to the meeting place under an oak tree.

There he held the meeting of chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations and political workers in the Onsong area and made a historic speech "To Spread and Develop the Armed Struggle into the Homeland."

In his speech he reviewed the results of the struggle gained in one year after the founding of the AJPGA in April 1932 and set forth the strategic policy to spread the armed struggle into the homeland.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"By marching into the homeland we guerrillas can consolidate the achievements already won and aim irreparable political and military blows at the Japanese imperialists who have occupied our beautiful country and are forcing all sorts of misfortune on our people; we will enable the anti-Japanese armed struggle to exert a strong revolutionary influence on the people in the homeland and rouse them vigorously to a sacred war against Japan, thus finally liquidating the bulwark of colonial rule by Japanese imperialism."

He said that in order to expand the armed struggle into the homeland it was necessary to establish more semi-guerrilla zones over a wide area in the homeland, rally the whole nation as a single political force and actively conduct diverse forms of struggle of popular masses in coordination with armed struggle, and make all possible efforts to aid the guerrillas and people in the guerrilla bases.

He also said that organizational and ideological preparations should be made vigorously for forming a communist party.

After the meeting he again detailed the fighting tasks of the participants in the meeting and warmly shook hands with them before he left Mt. Wangjae.

This meeting had great significance in spreading the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland and bringing about an upswing in the Korean revolution as a whole.

After the meeting broader semi-guerrilla zones were established in the northern border areas including the Onsong area and workers and peasants and other anti-Japanese masses of various strata were organized and revolutionized and rallied firmly around the great leader.

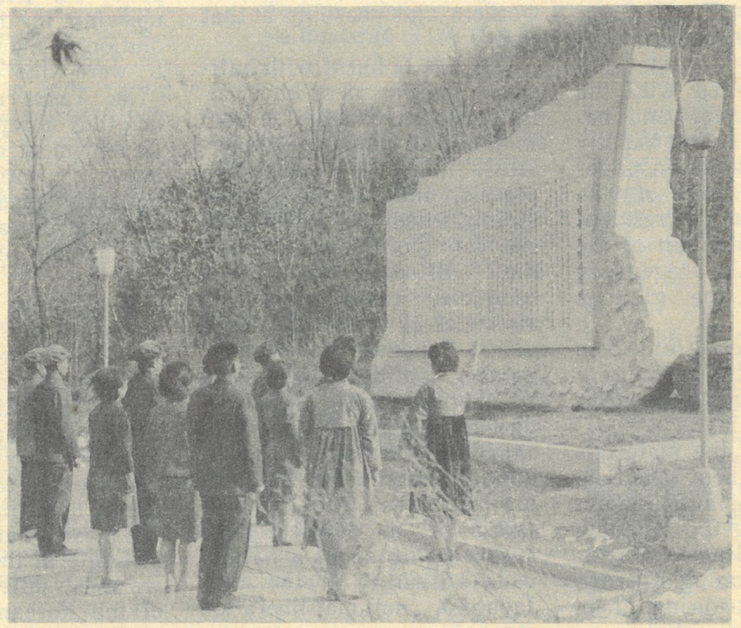
As a result, under his unified guidance the anti-Japanese national united front

movement and preparations for party-founding in the homeland were promoted mightily in combination with the armed struggle, the flames of various anti-Japanese struggles flared up fiercely across the country and aid to guerrillas became more active.

Precisely for this immortal history Mt. Wangjae inspires our people with undying revolutionary spirit and encourages them to struggle.

Kim Han Son

The secret camp in Mt. Wangjae



The revolutionary monument erected at the Tamak Valley where the great leader President Kim Il Sung left his first footprints on his way to the homeland

A NEW LANDMARK

We visited the Korean Revolution Museum on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the historic Nanhutou Meeting which marked a new turning point in developing the Korean revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its pivot.

Together with many visitors, we paid homage to the bronze statue of the great leader President Kim Il Sung in front of the museum. As we heard what a guide said our hearts swelled with the great revolutionary and national pride of living happily and making revolution under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, and of the glorious Party.

We were ushered into room No. 15 where the revolutionary relics related to the meeting are on display.

We first saw the materials showing the then situation. The room displayed photographs showing the Japanese imperialist policemen arresting and imprisoning Koreans and cruelly torturing them and newspaper articles on the fascist suppression and economic plunder of the Japanese imperialist aggressors from 1935 to 1936, including that captioned "Great Reorganization and Expansion of Police Apparatuses and Increase of Police Stations." We also saw hemp clothes and straw sandals worn by slash-and-burn peasants and newspaper items headlined "Barely Earn 5 *Chon* a Day" and "Hunger Is Crime. Hire Out Little Children to Earn a Bare Living". These materials reflected the miserable living conditions of our workers and peasants at that time.

Our hearts burnt with hatred for the Japanese imperialist invaders. The guide said to us: The Japanese imperialists' intensified fascist suppression and colonial plunder strengthened the anti-Japanese feeling of the Korean people of all social strata. They conducted more vigorously struggles of various forms against Japanese imperialism, gaining confidence in national liberation from the victorious march of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. This situation asked for uniting all the anti-Japanese forces as a political force and bringing about a nationwide upswing in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung scientifically analyzed this favourable revolutionary situation and made a great plan to bring about a big upsurge in the Korean revolution. He held the meeting of military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army at Nanhutou, Ningan County from February 27 to March 3, 1936.

There was on the wall a photograph showing the great leader President Kim Il Sung setting forth a policy for effecting a great upswing in the Korean revolution at the meeting. Below it were his original report "The Tasks of Communists in the Strengthening and Development of the Anti-Japanese National-Liberation Struggle" made by him at the meeting and a photograph of the meeting place and a well near it.

Looking at the revolutionary relics we heard the explanation of the guide on the policies advanced at the meeting. She read the words of the great leader President Kim Il Sung on the wall:

"In order to bring about a great upswing in our anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle at the present stage we must shift the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the border areas and gradually extend the theatre of our struggle into the homeland."

At the meeting the great leader set forth the policy of advancing the main force of the KPRA into the border areas and gradually extending the theatre of struggle into the homeland, the policy of developing the anti-Japanese national united front movement across the nation, and the policy of stepping up the preparations for Party-founding on a nationwide scale. These policies marked a fresh milestone in raising the Korean revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its hub to a higher stage.

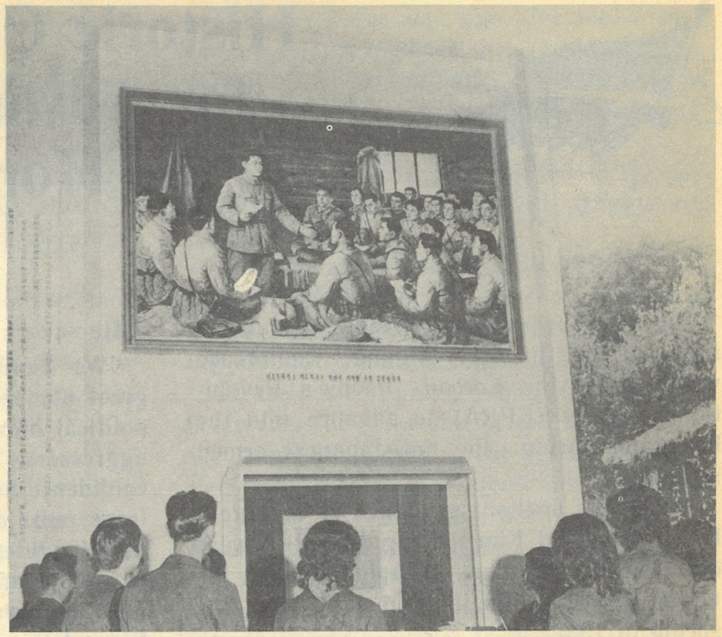
Looking round next rooms, we could see clearly that a new great upswing had taken place in the Korean revolution as a whole after the historic Nanhutou Meeting.

Under the sagacious guidance of the great leader the KPRA men established the Mt. Paekdu base and, relying on it, administered successive heavy blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors. In June 1937 they attacked Pochonbo in the homeland and kindled the torchlight of national liberation. Having gained confidence in victory, the people fought vigorously against Japanese imperialism in all parts of the country. In May 1936 the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese national united front organization in our country, was founded and hundreds of thousands of people from all walks of life rallied around it in only a few months. The anti-Japanese national united front movement went ahead successfully and the strong revolutionary forces of the Korean people were built up and a great upswing took place in the Korean revolutionary movement as a whole centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Organizational and ideological preparations for founding the Party progressed mightily across the country.

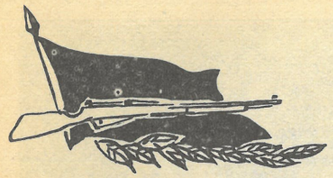
After the historic Nanhutou Meeting the Korean revolution, in spite of many difficulties, steadily advanced. The anti-Japanese armed struggle ended in a great victory. Our country was freed from Japanese imperialist colonial rule of nearly half a century.

We left the Korean Revolution Museum, renewing, together with other visitors, our firm determination to admirably inherit and complete through generations the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader in the Paekdu forest, under the leadership of the glorious Party.

Yang Hang Gu



Working people see the materials on the Nanhutou Meeting displayed in the Korean Revolution Museum



Historic Conference for Advance into the Homeland

This year our people greet the 45th anniversary of the historic Xigang Conference which called the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) to advance into the homeland during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Under the brilliant guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung the KPRA went over to new operations to rapidly expand the armed struggle into the homeland from the spring of 1937.

At the time the Japanese imperialist aggressors made frantic efforts to break the national spirit of our people while intensifying fascist repression and plunder, in order to make Korea their "supply base" and "stable rear" for their continental invasion.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung called the Conference of Military and Political Cadres of the KPRA at Xigang, Fusong County in March 1937 to move the KPRA into the homeland, deal heavier blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, inspire the people with confidence in the victory of the revolution and rouse them to struggle.

The conference was held for three days from March 29 to 31.

The great leader made a historic speech "Let Us Inspire the People with Hopes of National Liberation by Advancing with Large Forces into the Homeland."

In his speech he reviewed one year's military and political activities of the KPRA units in border areas and set forth the policy of advancing into the homeland.

He said:

"We should thrust into the homeland in great numbers and deal telling military and political blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, inspiring the people with firm confidence in the victory of the revolution. If large units of the KPRA consisting of sons and daughters of the Korean people turn up in gallant array in the country, this will give great encouragement to the people; if we only fire a few rounds of ammunition, the people will be greatly inspired." (Kim Il Sung, *Works,* Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 122.)

For the operation of advance into the homeland the great leader defined the Hyesan area as the direction of main blow and the northern border areas adjoining the Tuman River and the areas on the shores of the Amnok River as the directions of auxiliary blows, and made KPRA units beat the enemy forces at different places before the operation of the main unit.

This was a brilliant piece of tactics aimed to hit simultaneously at the enemy from all sides in different directions, throw him into a great confusion, prevent him from concentrating his forces at one point, pierce his frontier guard line and guarantee success in advancing into the homeland.

Proposing this policy, the great leader said that this offensive operation into the homeland should not be an end in itself but the KPRA continue to move into the homeland in large units to deal a mortal blow to the

enemy and achieve the historic cause of national liberation.

He also pointed to the need of gradually extending the Mt. Paekdu base as far as the Rangnim Mountains.

And he stressed that the KPRA should make thorough politico-ideological and military preparations for the offensive operations in the homeland.

His policy of advancing into the homeland set forth at the conference was a Juche-based one aimed at accomplishing the historic cause of national liberation by the efforts of the Korean people.

If large units of the KPRA thrust into the homeland, dealt heavy political and military blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and showed the invincible might of the KPRA, broad segments of people including workers, peasants and youth and students would be confident of the victory of the revolution and come out more courageously in the anti-Japanese struggle.

The policy of offensive operations in the homeland was a correct one which reflected the urgent requirement of the then revolutionary situation.

In the mid-1930s the Japanese imperialists arrested, imprisoned and killed revolutionaries and patriots at random, suppressing the revolutionary moves of our people.

According to the doctored figures released by the enemy, those arrested as thought offenders increased from 66,000 in 1934 to 92,600 or so in 1936.

In those trying days our people entrusted their destiny to the great leader General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, and lived stoutly; they were impatiently waiting for the KPRA under his command to come to the homeland as soon as possible, beat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and pay off old scores.

The policy of thrust into the homeland reflected this urgent requirement.

This policy was also a positive one to frustrate the Japanese imperialist aggressors' desperate offensives against the KPRA and hasten the decisive victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It was a scientific policy based on the possibility of expanding the armed struggle into the homeland.

The Xigang Conference was of great historic import in bringing about a big upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

On the basis of preparations made after the conference the main unit of the KPRA, under the command of the great leader, attacked Pochonbo, a point of strategic importance for the enemy, in June 1937, destroyed the Japanese imperialists' ruling establishments, and took revenge on the enemy.

The furious revolutionary flame which rose into the night sky over Pochonbo struck terror into the hearts of the Japanese imperialist brigands and lit up the road to national liberation for the Korean people burning with resentment.

The news of the KPRA's advance into the homeland and its victory in the Pochonbo battle spread like lightning to every nook and corner of the country and the people came out courageously in the struggle.

The victory in the Pochonbo battle inspired the Korean people with firm confidence of national liberation and gave a powerful impetus to their anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

Even when Japanese imperialist suppression was at its zenith the Korean people entrusted their all to the great leader General Kim Il Sung who was leading them from victory to victory, shouldering the destiny of the country and the nation, and fought vigorously along the revolutionary road indicated by him.

O Gyong Ho

70 Years of Benevolent Love

All our people greet the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung as their greatest national holiday in a whirl of immeasurable joy.

He upheld the banner of Juche in his teens, started the great anti-Japanese war in his twenties, and accomplished the cause of national liberation and laid the foundation for eternal national prosperity in his thirties.

He is the greatest man that ever lived. He is the greatest man that history ever knew not only in the height of his idea, the size of his exploits and in the noble moral qualities and characters a revolutionary leader and a people's leader should have.

The whole land is filled with the song of glory to the great leader, greeting April 15, the most significant, greatest national red-letter day, which will remain forever in history.

The editorial board of Korea Today *gives serially part of many stories of his great love shown during his brilliant life of 70 years.*

Great Father to People (1)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung paid a state visit to a country, leading a delegation, in the mid-1960s when a radical change was taking place in our country in the fierce flame of great Chollima upsurge.

At the place of talks between the delegations of the two countries the head of state of the host country spoke the thoughts of his heart candidly to President Kim Il Sung, saying: "Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung, I would like to ask frankly what has enabled you to do a thousand and one things for the people."

The following day, too, he extolled President Kim Il Sung's wise leadership and noble virtues.

Indeed, respected President Kim Il Sung is the great sun and father of people who has been with the people for life, leading them to create everything in the world and using it unsparingly for them.

His lofty virtue of making everything serve the people is based on his highest human love, comradeship and revolutionary obligation. He values and loves man most in the world.

He was born for the people, lives for them and gives thought to their great happiness whenever and wherever.

What underlies his love for the people?

Seventy years of his great love for our people is based on his firm faith in them and their strength and it has been a continuation of such a faith.

People make history and a leader guides people to strike the road of struggle. But history does not know yet a leader of the

people and revolutionary leader who has explored the revolutionary road with a firmer faith in the people than our great leader has.

This iron faith was not broken by difficulties and ordeals but more strengthened in the revolutionary storm. Thanks to it our people could take the most brilliant place in history and our age and our revolution could move from victory to victory.

Our revolution was the most arduous in history.

Our revolution has covered an untrodden road for over half a century. In the course decidedly superior enemies always stood in our way and our people had to start combat with nature with empty hands.

But our people won every battle and have become proud victors today.

These miraculous achievements are due to the unreserved faith of the great leader in our people and their strength.

It was the summer when the three-year (June 1950-July 1953) Fatherland Liberation War just ended.

Everything had been reduced to heaps of cinders. And our people were left without a piece of brick or iron and a handful of cement available.

Would Korea be able to get back on her feet?

The world followed Korea with such a doubt.

Prior to the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, the great leader was often lost in deep thought.

First of all he wanted to hear the voice of our people's hearts.

He used to leave his office at daybreak to prepare documents to be submitted to the Plenary Meeting. But one day he came out alone into the Chongro street in Pyongyang.

A deep morning silence reigned over the street. He walked along it lost in thought. Suddenly he spoke to himself:

Oh, how will our people rise from these total ruins? Oh, how should we stabilize and improve the life of the people who suffered so much from the war? How?...

He walked with a heavy heart. He got into the car which followed him. He made the driver run the car in the direction of West Pyongyang. The car came near the marshalling yard. "Yo-ho!" some people were shouting joining their strength in response to the vigorous call of the leader came to him on the wind from nowhere. Then the shout was followed by their boisterous exclamation of joy which shook the morning air.

What are they doing at dawn? And who are they?

The great leader quickly got out of his car and walked in the direction of their voices.

The moment he turned round a bend in a lane he stopped short. People were doing a really wonderful thing in the dawn darkness. They were collecting undamaged lumber and bricks in the ruins.

They were in high spirits. The sky was ringing with their merry songs.

He asked them what they were doing at dawn.

"We are levelling sites for houses," said an old man who appeared to be the leader. He could not recognize the great leader in the darkness.

The great leader asked him again: "Can you old people build houses without young men?"

"Young people are defending the country and rehabilitating factories. We, though old, can build houses for ourselves. We are told that the General had a brick yard built at Kangnam during the war, which is now mass-producing bricks. We are going to build brick houses splendidly," said the old man to the great leader, full of confidence.

The great leader said to the old man that he was quite right and returned to his

car. He said, striking on the back of the front seat with his clenched right fist:

As you see, our people's spirits are very high. They cannot sing like that without confidence. It is a very happy thing that people sing vigorously like that. Strength wells up in me. Strength.... We can do anything we want to as we have such people. We can say for sure that we have triumphed in the reconstruction, too.

His office room was lit up again till the day broke. A little while after the whole land rang with the order calling upon the whole Party and the entire people to make a grand march along the untrodden path of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture.

The miracle of laying the foundation of socialist industrialization on war ruins in less than ten years after the war, conversion of ours into an independent socialist power and other epoch-making changes in Korea are the great fruition of the deep faith in and great love for the people of the respected leader who found the courage and spirit of the simple people and firmly believed in their strength.

His faith in the people is an absolute one which is never shaken or changes in whatever difficulties and ordeals.

One day in the first half of the 1930s, during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader received an unexpected letter.

The letter said that one of his men was not only a "member of Minsaengdan" (a counterrevolutionary spy organization set up by the Japanese imperialists) but also a vicious enemy who was scheming to do harm to the Headquarters.

He could not but believe what it said because it was sent on behalf of the revolutionary organization.

The great leader's heart ached.

Because it was rather the question of his man's fate and the problem of how to believe in man than for the safety of the Headquarters.

He thought of the fate of his ordinary soldier with an aching heart.

The soldier was a son of a poor family that had drudged from generation to generation. He joined the armed ranks with bitter hatred for the Japanese imperialists. He fought like a lion against the enemy. He was a trustworthy soldier. He wailed beating his breast over the body of his comrade-in-arms killed by an enemy bullet. He sent the bayonet of revenge through enemy hearts with eyes glowing with indignation. The great leader could not believe what the letter said. He believed not the letter but his man's heart and conscience.

He decided to test the soldier in practice and gave him a task of catching a stooge in the enemy rear and offered him a pistol.

The bold action of giving a pistol to a spy suspect without hesitation could be done only by the great leader who believes in man before doubting him and treats people of all strata with great love.

The spy suspect admirably carried out the task given by the great leader at the risk of his life.

The great leader ignored the content of the letter and did not even try to know all other things about him and let him continue to remain in the revolutionary ranks so as to glorify his precious political life.

Later it was confirmed that the letter was sent by the vicious elements in an attempt to create mistrust and misunderstanding among people and undermine the revolutionary ranks from within.

Stories of the respected leader's great trust in and love for the people are too many to be told here.

Not only workers, peasants and intellectuals but also many people who committed serious crimes in the past are now

living a boundlessly proud and happy life under his loving care, enjoying his deep trust.

They owe their happy life to the great love of the respected leader who believes in the strength of our people, shapes Party lines and policies on the basis of their desire and will and leads them to execute them and looks after every aspect of their life so that they don't feel the slightest inconvenience.

The great leader learned the desire of the entire people from the simple words of an ordinary worker he heard in the course of his on-the-spot guidance, had it discussed at such important meetings as that of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and led the struggle in the van to implement the decision on it adopted.

With great love for the people he put the pencil problem on the agenda of the first session of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea after liberation, turned long-forlorn hills into golden mountains, had rice-transplanters made to free the peasants from age-old hard work and brought about world-startling changes in this land.

Inspecting a farm village one summer day in 1969, he learned that the village shop was not sufficiently supplied with sundry goods.

He never leaves people to suffer inconvenience without fine-tooth combs. That day he changed the course of his on-the-spot guidance and went to a manufactured good shop to confirm what he saw at the village shop.

In the course of the long on-the-spot guidance tour made in the summer, autumn and winter of that year he acquainted himself with the production and supply of sundry goods and people's living conditions in the country.

One day late in December that year he returned from his on-the-spot guidance and convened a meeting of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee to take measures to improve the production and supply of sundry goods.

He does not recognize established practice and formula, does not know impossibility and spares nothing for the people.

That was why a foreign friend who visited our country said: "Great Comrade Kim Il Sung will even pluck stars in the sky for the people."

After liberation the great leader made his first on-the-spot guidance in Chongjin City and always worried about smoke, dust and poisonous smell from the stacks of the metallurgical giant for the city population.

One summer he gave on-the-spot guidance in the city again. He spent a night, examining the general city construction map.

The next day he instructed to make East and South Chongjin residential district and the intermediate area a factory district, boldly changing the city construction plan.

Later, giving on-the-spot guidance in the city, he said that South Chongjin as a new residential district was so wide that all the city population could live there, and that if many dwellings were built there the old city should be turned into greenbelts by pulling down houses there.

He is a great father to the people who believes in the people and even turns the sea into land for them, and who moves mountains and blows up in a moment precious things, even a big factory, if they do harm to them. Thanks to his benevolent love ours have become the happiest people and our country has turned into a paradise.

The Story of a Persimmon Tree

Legends arise everywhere the respected leader President Kim Il Sung leaves his footprints.

It was October 1, 1961 when the great leader visited Chonsam Village in Anbyon County during a guidance tour of Kangwon Province.

In the yard of the management board of the cooperative farm, he looked at a persimmon tree.

The branches of the tree were bowed down, heavy with red fruit. It was very satisfactory.

The great leader smiled as he looked at the clusters of fruit and asked:

"How old is that persimmon tree? Ripe persimmons look very attractive."

A farm official said it was eight or nine years old.

"How many persimmons are there on it do you think?" he asked.

The official could not answer. Though he had tended the tree with care, he had not counted them. So he began to calculate. But the question was unexpected and the great leader was waiting. So unable to make an estimate, he blushed like a schoolboy who can't answer his teacher's question.

Seeing his perplexity, the great leader smiled.

The farm official thought he'd better answer quickly, so he hazarded a guess and said about 500.

"500?" The great leader shook his head.

The official, having failed, was too ashamed to raise his head.

The farmers present felt the same.

Looking around them, the great leader smiled gently. And he said in a confident tone:

"It is more like 800. As an eight or nine-year-old tree, it bears a fair number of persimmons."

All the farmers looked up at the tree, relieved. They looked enchanted as if looking at a shining treasure. The tree looked different to them now—it seemed higher and more heavily laden.

He taught the farmers to plant more persimmon trees and hand over a paradise on earth to posterity.

Then he left the farm.

After seeing off the respected leader, the farmers went back to the persimmon tree, and counted the number of persimmons.

To their surprise, they counted 803 persimmons. The farmers burst into cheers.

"Of course our leader's estimate is right," a farmer said.

Another farmer added: "Of course, for he descended from Heaven. We who have lived under persimmon trees all our lives could not give a reasonable estimate while he did it at a glance!..."

With A High Aim of Great National Unity

Reunifying the divided country is the greatest national desire of all the Korean people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We hold that the country must on all accounts be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity."

To realize the earnest desire of the entire Korean people for national reunification the great leader has led and is leading all fellow countrymen in the north and south and abroad, irrespective of idea, political view, religious belief and party affiliation, along the road to great national unity.

Among many historical facts there is a moving story that he guided Kim Gu, a south Korean right-wing politician, to take the patriotic path for national reunification. This story is told even today, strongly touching the heartstrings of our people.

* * *

The great leader President Kim Il Sung was leading the struggle of our people for building a new society and for reunifying the country, denying himself rest and sleep. One day in 1948, late at night he was pacing up and down the room, thinking of how to eliminate the danger the nation faced.

It was the danger of national division caused by the frantic manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their stooges to set up a separate government in south Korea.

The only way out of the danger was to oppose foreign forces with the united efforts of all the patriotic forces of the country.

For this purpose the great leader proposed to have a joint conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea.

He solemnly declared that we would join hands with even those who had committed crimes against the nation if they took the patriotic road, not asking about their past.

He was thinking of inviting to the conference as many people of various political parties and groupings and strata in south Korea as possible. At midnight he called an official to his side and pointed to the need of forming a nationwide united front and said that to do so we should join hands with south Korean right-wing politician Kim Gu.

"Yes?! You mean Kim Gu?" asked the official in surprise.

The great leader said:

"Do you think we should not join hands with Kim Gu? Of course, he is an anti-communist and nationalist. But he was anti-Japanese and now he does not like the US, too. He cannot like the US, because it is trying to divide Korea by establishing a separate government headed by Syngman Rhee. He is patriotic and is concerned about the future of the country. There can be no reason for us not to collaborate with him for the common national cause of reunification."

An invitation to the north-south joint conference was sent to Kim Gu. After days of agony he sent his man to Pyongyang, and only after receiving an assurance that the great leader would ignore his past, he came to Pyongyang across the 38th Parallel.

On learning about his arrival in Pyongyang the great leader met him.

With a beaming smile on his face, he warmly clasped Kim Gu's hands, led him into a room and thanked him for having come all the way in spite of his advanced age for the reunification of the country.

Then the great leader told him that the opening of the conference was delayed considering the belated arrival of some south Korean representatives including Kim Gu and Kim Gyu Sik due to the obstruction of the US imperialists and reactionaries, and detailed its schedule.

Deeply moved by the unexpected warm reception, Kim Gu dropped his head involuntarily before the noble character of the great leader and only said "I'm sorry to be late for the conference," and did not know what to do for a while.

On the night of the day of his arrival Kim Gu read and read the report of the great leader to be delivered at the joint conference at the hotel, and exclaimed again and again: "He is right! Quite right!"

The great leader did not impose other ism or position upon him but enabled Kim Gu to visit anywhere he wanted to and meet anyone whom he wished to so that he could correctly see things from the reality of the north and know who really loved the country and fought devotedly for the nation.

After visiting different places in the north Kim Gu admired the brilliant reality of the north where the people are masters: "Really wonderful! This is a country worthy of its name! A real state!"

In particular, seeing the May Day celebration and mammoth demonstration in Pyongyang, he was deeply moved by the unity and cohesion of our people firmly rallied around the great leader with one mind and one purpose.

At that time younger sister of An Chang Ho who had opposed communism with Kim Gu was living in the north.

Taking into account the fact that An Chang Ho, though anti-communist, advocated independence against Japan, the great leader met his younger sister more than once after liberation and made her participate in social activities and looked well after her life.

Through his talk with her Kim Gu learned well about the broad-mindedness of the great leader.

During his stay in Pyongyang he realized everything.

Now it became clear to him that his lifelong anti-communism was anachronism produced by his ignorance and prejudice.

He knew well that respected General Kim Il Sung was the great sun of the nation and a great man who embraced all our fellow countrymen and was leading them to the bright future.

In humble reverence for the great leader he visited the former's native home at historic Mangyongdae.

He was so deeply impressed by the great leader's patriotic and revolutionary family and his noble popular character that he could not sleep that night.

The next morning he called together his men and, painfully repenting of his "anti-communist" past, deeply lamented that he had committed the gravest blunder in his life because he had not met the General earlier.

Unable to control feeling of reverence for the great leader, Kim Gu earnestly asked the former to meet him exclusively.

The great leader willingly did so prior to his departure for Seoul and gave him precious advices.

Kim Gu said to the great leader that he would give him a bit of his mind and made a firm pledge: "Dear General, I am ignorant and taciturn. As you know, I have so far been hostile to the communists. Dear General, please pardon me for my past doings...

"But now I can see everything. From now

on, I will follow you. I am too old to have an ambition for power. I am not interested at all in such a thing. Having seen what you have done here, I thought that Korea, our country, has got its real master. I will work with you."

Then he said: "I would like to remain in the north to work with the General. But if I don't go back to Seoul, the enemy may spread a false rumour that I was detained in the north. So I will go to south Korea to struggle. Later, if I come back to the north, please give me an orchard so that I can spend the remainder of my life there."

The great leader highly estimated his decision and said that he would welcome Kim Gu at any time and that if Kim Gu came back he would have an orchard so that he could spend the rest of his life in comfort, that the orchard would be given by the People's Government, not by him, according to its law which provides for special treatment of persons who rendered distinguished services to the country and the people.

His eyes were wet when he looked up at the great leader.

At that time not only Kim Gu but many right-wing politicians gave up their anti-communist position and found their true path in their alliance and collaboration with the communists.

After meeting the great leader, Kim Gu was deeply convinced that alliance and collaboration with the communists was a real way to patriotism, to national reunification and prosperity.

Back in south Korea, he worked hard to form an anti-US, national-salvation united front.

Kim Gu, the 70-year-old bigoted politician who had made anti-communism his lifelong business, became quite another man after meeting the great leader.

This story eloquently shows the great leader President Kim Il Sung's broad-mindedness.

Kim Dok Ho

Phraseology

1,000-Ri Journey for National Liberation

The 1,000-*ri* journey for national liberation takes a brilliant place in the glorious revolutionary history of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

He made this historic journey from Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, to Badaogou in his boyhood with a high revolutionary ambition, a great ambition of national liberation.

He made the 1,000-*ri* journey for learning to the homeland as instructed by his father Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country.

Devoting himself to study and witnessing the sad reality of the homeland, he developed a high revolutionary ambition for national independence and the people's freedom.

In January 1925, at the age of 13, he heard an unhappy news that his father had been arrested again by the Japanese police.

He made a firm resolve to overthrow the robbers, the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and liberate the country without fail and started out on the journey for national liberation on January 22, 1925.

On February 3, 1925, on the 13th day after his departure from Mangyongdae, he reached Popyong on the Amnok River flowing along the northern border of Korea.

There he made a firm determination to liberate the country at any cost and return home and crossed the river.

As he pledged that day, he organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and liberated the country.

Story of a Red Silk Banner Wishing Long Life in Good Health

A woman called Sun Ae in south Korea made a red silk banner with her whole heart and sent it to the great leader President Kim Il Sung. It bears the letters "Long Life and Good Health to General Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the Nation", which are embroidered in gold threads.

In her girlhood this farm woman living at the foot of Mt. Taebaek heard many episodes about the noble virtue of the respected leader from her mother and villagers. When her village was liberated by the People's Army during the Fatherland Liberation War, her parents had land distributed free by the fatherly leader General Kim Il Sung and lived a life worthy of a human being for the first time in their life. This story made an indelible impression on her mind.

After she was married, she heard many moving stories about the fatherly General from her husband belonging to a revolutionary organization. She learned that he defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberated the country, and that after the country's liberation he built a people's paradise in the north....

In the course, she had an earnest desire to live happily in his embrace and heartily wished him a long life in good health. She thought to herself:

"When great General Kim Il Sung lives long in good health, our country will be reunified as desired by all the fellow countrymen and it will prosper forever! What is the way to convey my warm heart to him?..."

She thought of this, weeding fields in the daytime and lying in bed at night. One day she hit upon an idea of sending the fatherly General a silk banner on which were embroidered the letters wishing him a long life and good health.

This idea was gladly welcomed by her husband and reported at once to the organization.

She and her husband instantly started to make a silk banner. Her husband left for the township to buy the materials for the banner.

But they encountered difficulties from the beginning, as the enemy was on the rampage. Unfortunately, her husband was arrested by the enemy. At this sad news her heart bled. But without losing her heart she went on at it with set teeth.

One midnight, she took out of a chest the silk cloth which had been kept with all care.

Her father bought it to her mother for a skirt as a souvenir of their marriage, when they started a home in their village liberated by the People's Army during the Korean war.

Later, he was killed by the enemy before Sun Ae was born. The cloth was handed down to her by her mother when she got married.

"Mother, I should like to make a banner with this silk cloth. Do you agree?" asked she.

Her mother welcomed her idea, saying: "Certainly. It is a capital idea, indeed." She was so grateful to her that she could not hold back her tears.

But the question was how to get threads in which to embroider.

They saved some money through utmost thrift so as to use it in case of urgent necessity. But her husband was apprehended with all the money. Although she could receive help from the villagers, she had no mind to. For they, too, barely kept the pot boiling. She wanted to make the banner with her own efforts, wisdom and fervent loyalty. She wished she could be a banner wishing the dear General longevity, even if she could find no piece of cloth for the banner in the world, and fly to Pyongyang where he lives.

From the next day she went with her mother to mountains to pick aralia shoots. They gathered a handsome amount of them. One day she left home late at night to sell them

in the township. The sky was studded with stars and wild beasts were howling in mountains, breaking the silence of her village.

Her mother persuaded her to start at dawn for her safety. However, she would not listen to her. She said: "Only when I leave now, I can get there late in the morning. Tomorrow I must sell these shoots and buy the threads without fail."

With the threads thus procured, she embroidered her loyal heart on the silk stitch by stitch. There were secret agents gadding about at all times, so she worked in the fields at daytime and did the embroidery in the small hours of every night and her mother kept watch outdoors despite her fatigue.

The revolutionary organization highly appraised her who was making the banner with a strong will, not overcome by mental agony caused by her husband's arrest. In addition, it rendered her every possible assistance, sending her threads.

She embroidered the letters with loyalty, singing the immortal revolutionary paean "Song of General Kim Il Sung" in a low voice. At last glittering letters "General Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the Nation" were embroidered on the banner.

One day it was long past midnight. Suddenly her mother who was keeping watch gave her warning signal. Sun Ae hurriedly put the banner in her bosom and put out the lamp. The dogs barked furiously. Cops forced open the door and popped into the room. They pointed their rifles at her and ordered her to hand over her husband in a rude tone.

At this moment she was afraid that they might see and search her bulging chest. She broke into a cold sweat, as she was more anxious about the banner than about her own danger. But biting her lower lip she made up her mind to safeguard it at the cost of her life. This gave courage and strong will to her.

When she got married, she dared not look her husband straight into the face. When he invited his friends home, she was not bold enough to enter the room and stayed in the kitchen. But she was now making the banner and, though simple and honest, was not what she used to be. Her open hostility mysteriously daunted the cops, who ransacked the room brightening it with their flashlights hither and thither before they came out murmuring with no success.

She and her mother heaved a sigh of relief. Sun Ae threw herself into her mother's arms like a child. Her heart swelled with joy and pride, because her husband broke prison and, what's more, she safeguarded the banner to be sent to the fatherly leader General Kim Il Sung. That night the lamp light was burning in her house until dawn.

She embroidered the last letter. When she opened the window with a leaping heart, the sunrise was glowing like fire in the east. The glow was caressing the thatched house, tinging the unfurled banner in the middle of the room with deep red.

She and her mother respectfully held up the banner in their hands and read the glittering letters one by one. They read: "Long Life and Good Health to General Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the Nation". They buried their faces in the banner and shed hot tears with deep emotion.

Soon Sun Ae left for the organization with it in her bosom. The mother ran her satisfactory eyes over her daughter who was walking, bathed in the morning glow.

After that this banner permeated with the best wishes of the south Korean people was conveyed to the great leader through the revolutionary organization.

Yun Ik Sul

President Kim Il Sung Is a Great Leader Fighting for the Freedom and Liberation of the People All over the World

—World's People Highly Praise the Great Leader President Kim Il Sung—

Today hundreds of millions of world's people extol great President Kim Il Sung to the skies as the leader of the world revolution fighting for the freedom and liberation of the world's people and boundlessly respect him as the eternal teacher of mankind.

President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania noted in his congratulatory telegram to President Kim Il Sung:

Under your wise leadership the DPRK has made great achievements in all areas of social life including politics and economy since its birth and the Korean people have become a free and dignified nation among the peace-loving people of the world.

In the last 33 years under the banner of the Republic the Korean people have scored great successes in the building of socialism.

These successes show that socialist society is the best and just society in human history.

They also greatly inspire the third-world countries fighting to build a socialist society.

In his message to President Kim Il Sung President Moussa Traore of the Republic of Mali wrote:

The people of Mali highly estimate the unending struggle of the Korean people waged under your sagacious guidance to build a new Korea, bring about the relaxation of tension and security in Asia, establish a new international economic order and win victory in the cause of world peace and social progress.

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Professor of the San Jose University of Costa Rica and President of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea, visited our country and was received by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. In his note he said that President Kim Il Sung is recognized as the great leader of the people and continued:

President Kim Il Sung fathered the great Juche idea for us.

The Juche idea is an ideological weapon showing the world's people the revolutionary theory and method in their struggle for independence and sovereignty.

Panamanian journalist Mario Augusto Rodrigez wrote in his article:

I have visited many developed and developing countries during 30 years of my career as a journalist. In the course, I have read many books written by political leaders and heads of state with different trends and theories and studied their thought and activities.

But nowhere I have found a country with such strength of amazing growth and development and creative, organizing and leadership ability as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by President Kim Il Sung has.

Just in Korea I had a correct view of the leader who is the heart and brains of the revolutionary struggle for not only the third world but also the whole mankind.

Secretary-General Abner Sansau Mudemba of the Mozambiquean Society for Friendship and Solidarity with World Nations said that he learned why all people of the world boundlessly respect the great President and deeply study his greatness and went on:

The great leader President Kim Il Sung led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the Fatherland Liberation War to victory, and after the war he wisely guided the revolution and construction and built prosperous Korea today in a short time.

President Kim Il Sung is a great leader fighting for the freedom and liberation of the people all over the world.

Director Lawrence J. Mnubi of the Tanzanian News Agency wrote in his impressions after being received by respected President Kim Il Sung:

President Kim Il Sung is a great leader who embodies in himself all the greatness in this world. He clarified the principle and method of settling burning international issues at present.

He said that if the developing countries unite and cooperate with each other they can attain economic independence and be freed from the subjugation of big powers in a short time.

The unity and cooperation of the new-emerging countries are what he wants.

Mahmud Obeidat, Syrian writer and room chief of the Special Attack Force Department of the National Leadership of the Baath Party, wrote in his article entitled "Comrade Kim Il Sung Is the Great Leader of the Age of Independence":

During my stay in Korea in the summer of 1977 I witnessed the realities of Juche Korea led by great President Kim Il Sung and heard what many foreign friends staying in Korea said and learned that great President Kim Il Sung is the great and wise leader of the age of independence with the most brilliant thought and uncommon leadership ability.

No force on earth can bar the grand march of our independent age when hundreds of millions of people have risen like a storm and are fighting to attain one goal.

As an outstanding leader like great President Kim Il Sung pioneers and leads our era, the current of independence will become a mighty torrent which will sweep away the last bulwark of imperialism and colonialism and a new independent world will rise on the land cleared of the enemy of the people.

He, a great fighter and legendary hero, stints no moral and material support to the fighting peoples as their standard-bearer and leader.

That is why the fighters on all continents of the world regard it as their greatest honour to get his teaching and encouragement and are confident that they can emerge victorious if they do as taught by him.

Korean-style socialism is best.

Juche Korea is my second homeland.

Let's settle all problems independently and creatively with our own faith just as Korea does!

This is the heart's call of all people of the world who were received by the respected President and witnessed the realities of Korea, a great independent country established by him.

KNA Upholds Banner of National Independence

This year the Korean people greet the 65th birthday of the Korean National Association (KNA).

The KNA was an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization formed and led by Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country. It played a big role in developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement along the new path.

The Japanese imperialists reduced Korea to their complete colony in 1910 and intensified the political oppression and economic plunder of our people as never before.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In the past the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea for nearly half a century and imposed their savage colonial rule, inflicting no end of misery and distress on our people."

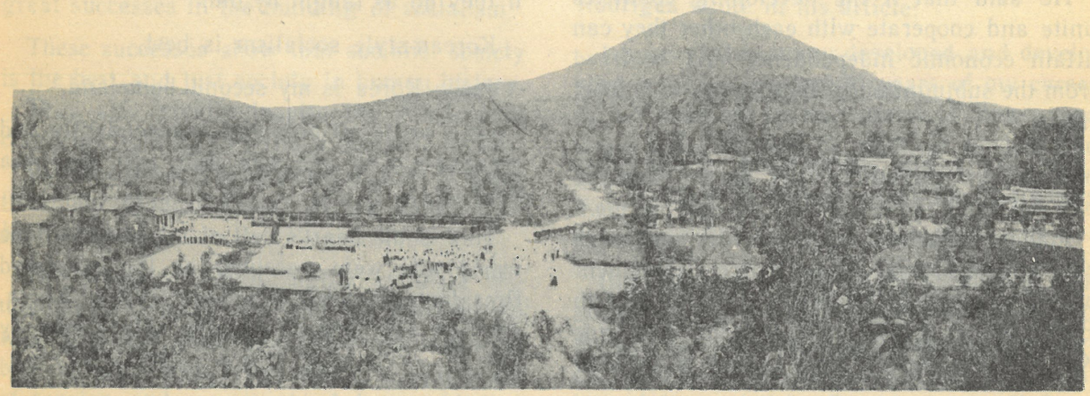
At the time, under the ferocious colonial rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors our people were denied all kinds of freedom and rights and forced into colonial slavery.

The resourceful and brave Korean people rose in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

But their anti-Japanese struggle was spontaneous and scattered and had no clear-cut programme. So they could not deal decisive blows to the Japanese imperialists and repeated failure in their struggle.

This urgently called for forming a genuine revolutionary organization, showing the people a correct orientation and way of struggle and giving their anti-Japanese movement unified guidance.

Kim Hyong Jik early started out on the national-liberation struggle and saw through



The whole view of the Ponghwa revolutionary site

The bronze statue of Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country

this demand of the situation and formed the Korean National Association in Pyongyang on March 23, 1917.

At the inaugural meeting of the KNA he said about its objective:

"The objective of the Korean National Association is for the entire Korean people to unite as one and win national independence by their own efforts and build a real civilized state."

He said that in order to attain this objective the broad masses should be united and roused to the anti-Japanese struggle and the KNA should be built up.

The KNA was an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, the most steadfast in the stand against imperialism and the biggest in size in those days and its goal was to win national independence through the united efforts of the Korean people.

After the formation of the KNA Kim Hyong Jik energetically worked to spread its network to different parts. He guided this work at Ponghwa-ri, Kangdong County.

He sent core elements to different places at home and abroad and he went himself to North and South Pyongan Provinces and Hwanghae Province, for that purpose.

In a short time after its formation the KNA network spread to various places at home—

North and South Pyongan Provinces, Hwanghae and Kyonggi Provinces, and North and South Cholla and Kyongsang Provinces—and even abroad.

While conducting this work he went to broad segments of youth and people and made untiring efforts to unite them under the banner of patriotism against Japan.

He imbued with patriotism broad masses of people and youth and children including those of the Myongsin School at Ponghwari, Kangdong County, strove to obtain arms and trained military cadres.

With the intensified activity of the KNA the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement mounted higher in our country at the end of the 1910s.

The struggles of workers and peasants took the leading place in the revolutionary advance of the people.

Even according to the doctored figures released by the Japanese imperialists, workers' strikes in 1918 were 8 times those in 1912.

Kim Hyong Jik played the role of pioneer in changing the course of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement from the nationalist to the communist revolutionary struggle.

In November 1918 he called the Chongsudong Meeting and set forth the task of awakening the have-nots to advanced thought and uniting and mobilizing them in the anti-Japanese struggle. In August 1919 he convened the historic Kuandian Meeting and put forward the policy of changing the course of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country from the nationalist to the communist movement.

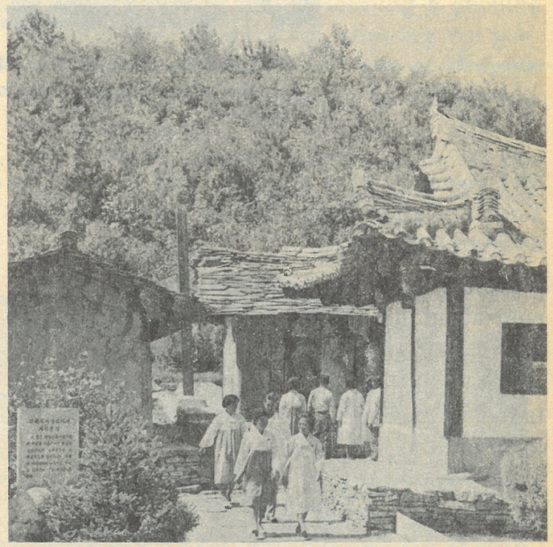
He said that the national-liberation movement should be developed into a proletarian revolution meeting both the class demand of the working masses and the national demand of the entire people and that after national independence a new country defending the interests of the working masses should be built.

After the Kuandian Meeting, under his guidance communism was spread among the patriotic people, broad anti-Japanese masses including workers and peasants were united to build up new forces for struggle, participants in the independence movement were banded together to lead them along the right path, new armed ranks were built up and other activities went on briskly in our country.

He energetically guided the activities of the KNA for national liberation under the banner of national independence. But on June 5, 1926 he died at the age of 32 to our great regret.

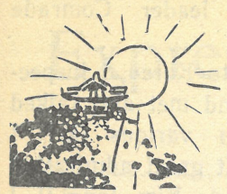
Carrying forward his father's cause, the great leader President Kim Il Sung raised the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country to new heights and liberated the country.

O Dok An



The house where Kim Hyong Jik lived

Guiding Star



The Bright Lodestar That Sparkles above the Homeland of Kimilsungism

The Editorial Department is putting out some part of the Second Volume of "Kimilsungism: Theory and Practice" authored by Muhammad Al Missuri, Syrian journalist and writer.

* * *

How did the historic change come about in Korea in the 70's of this century?

The history of the international working-class movement records the periods attended with great socio-economic changes effected in a number of countries through vigorous struggles under correct programmes.

These changes were, without exception, closely associated with the emergence of great leaders and their effective leadership.

The Korean revolution which started when the great leader President Kim Il Sung raised high the torch of Juche, bearing the destiny of his country and people on his shoulders as a leader at the age of around 20, has covered a long period of over 50 years.

Each year of the glorious annals has been a year of trailblazing, replete with hardships and trials no leader in the world had ever experienced.

Human history has never seen, or no country has ever produced, an equal of the respected great leader President Kim Il Sung who authored the great idea and has been undeviatingly leading the revolution from victory to victory, hewing out the thorny path without precedent, on the strength of his iron will, oceanic calibre and magnanimity, ennobling communist morality and devotion to the people.

Needless to say, the historic changes which took place in Korea in the 70's, like those brought about on the road of realizing the cause of Kimilsungism in the previous years, were the brilliant results of the outstanding, seasoned leadership of the respected President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and construction.

In this period, too, the respected President Kim Il Sung, the great strategist, proved his extraordinary intelligence and outstanding leadership by working out correct policies in keeping with the changing situation at home and abroad and wisely leading the entire people to carry them out in any adversity.

No words or writings would be enough to express all his care and painstaking efforts exerted in the cause of Juche in the 1970's.

Though he needed rest in his age, he gave on-the-spot guidance without a day's respite throughout the decade, travelling all parts of the country and leading the people to bring about miraculous successes and innovations ceaselessly in the revolution and construction.

One of the most significant and brilliant exploits he performed in the 1970's was that he not only saw the present prospects of the revolution but also looked far into the future and thus laid a solid organizational and ideological basis on which to carry forward the cause of Kimilsungism down through generations.

Consummating the leader's revolutionary cause by carrying it forward through generations is the law of the development of the communist mevement itself.

The building of a communist society where complete independence is ensured for the

working masses is a historic cause requiring a long period of time, rather than the lifetime of a single generation.

It implies deep-going socio-economic changes; it is a gargantuan task no one has ever undertaken.

Replacement of one generation by another will continue in carrying out the long-drawn-out cause of the revolution. This is an immutable law.

This is the very reason why there arises the inevitable question of inheritance of the revolutionary cause.

Inheritance of the revolutionary cause initiated by the leader is a fundamental question which affects the destiny of the revolution, which decides whether it is carried out or given up halfway.

If this question is to be solved correctly, an outstanding successor to the leader's revolutionary cause, who is capable of carrying it forward to completion, must be chosen.

The history of the international communist movement which covers a period of more than one century gives us serious lessons in this regard. Inheriting the leader's cause is not a mere theoretical question; it is a very urgent question confronting many countries at present.

The Korean revolution was no exception on this very important question, which was the order of the day.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung who pioneered the cause of Kimilsungism and has led it along the road of brilliant victory in Korea is greeting his 70th birthday before long.

A large number of adherents to Kimilsungism, revolutionaries and fighters in the world, therefore, were watching in silence how this question was being solved, a question remaining unsolved in the international communist mevement and involving serious lessons.

The Korean revolution has given a brilliant answer to this urgent question by acclaiming the intelligent leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

During my recent visit to Korea, I inspected a number of places and met and talked with many people. From various facts I learnt in this course I felt great admiration for the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. I was convinced that he is possessed of flawless personality of a great leader—unusual acumen, distinguished leadership and noble morality required to carry forward the cause of great Kimilsungism to consummation.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has long been in charge of all Party and state affairs, directly helping the great leader President Kim Il Sung and making immortal historic contributions to the cause of Kimilsungism through his tireless ideological and theoretical activities and seasoned, energetic leadership.

The historic changes in the Korean revolution in the 70's are attributable to the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il as well as the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

All his guidance is devoted to leading the cause of great Kimilsungism to completion by embodying the President's idea and leadership and advancing the revolution to victory as the President plans and intends.

That precisely explains how the Korean revolution has been able to win one victory after another along the straight road indicated by Kimilsungism, free from any deviations and setbacks.

Also for this very reason, the Korean people have been able to make continual innovations and uninterrupted advance without any stagnation or marking time, and the whole society is vibrant with revolutionary stamina.

This is a sure guarantee for the bright future of Kimilsungism.

Korea, indeed, had another great fortune in the 70's of this century. That was the bright rise of the great lodestar.

Expression of Burning Yearning

The issue of March 4, 1981 of the south Korean newspaper Hyokmyong Chonson *carried an article entitled "Expression of Burning Yearning for the Dear Leader."*
We give it hereunder.

The feeling of reverence for the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is running higher and higher among the people of all strata.

According to the reliable source of the military, Pak Byong Gon (15), a farmhand in Yanggu, attempted to go to the north with a burning yearning for the dear leader.

He lived first in Mungyong County, North Kyongsang Province. While he was in primary school he lost his parents.

Then he came to Koesan, North Chungchong Province to live with his relatives. Here his mind began to change.

He heard from villagers legendary stories of the greatness and sagacious guidance of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, his sole heir, and of their immortal exploits performed for the country and people and their warm love for the people and had a strong longing for the northern half of the Republic.

His longing grew stronger and stronger and he made up his mind to go to the north, a paradise for people.

Meanwhile, he learned the hymn to the dear leader "We sing the February holiday" and began to put his resolution into action.

In November 1980 he started out on the northward journey from Koesan.

He came to Yanggu near the Military Demarcation Line, enduring the cold and hunger and suffering all kinds of hardships. He worked there as a farmhand. He passed the year, watching for a chance to go to the north.

Greeting the birthday of the dear leader in mid-February 1981 he attempted several times to go to the north.

With a printed hymn "We sing the February holiday" in his bosom he walked north 15 kilometres from the "limit to civilians" and went to a place about 2 kilometres away from the Military Demarcation Line, where he was unfortunately arrested by puppet army soldiers.

With no brutal suppression, can the fascist clique keep the people from following the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Poem

For Comrade Kim Jong Il

G.T. MISHAMBI (Tanzania)

What is that voice that I hear?
What is that name that I hear?

I hear it whispered
I hear it praised
I hear it shouted
The imperialists fear it
Their lackeys fear it
The revolutionaries love it.

I hear it
I hear that voice
A very articulate voice
A voice of a great revolutionary.

"Yes", everybody says
"That is Comrade Kim Jong Il"
He must be the one
The Great Revolutionary
The beloved one of Korea
Beloved by all revolutionaries.

The voice is soft and sweet
The voice of a great revolutionary
The voice is so great
Like that of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Jong Il
We welcome you
We love you
Continue the Juche Idea.

That is the great Comrade Kim Jong Il
The great Comrade following the Juche Idea,
The great Comrade,
The successor of Comrade Kim Il Sung
The successor for all Kim Il Sung's works for
The world revolution
Against imperialism.

Long live Comrade Kim Jong Il!

Poem

A Happy Birthday

SIRAJ CHOUDHURY
(Bangladesh)

We wish Your Excellency Comrade
Kim Jong Il a happy birthday!
We wish Your Excellency Comrade
Kim Jong Il a happy birthday!
Of the life it is a memorial and sacred day
On this sacred day we are also happy and gay

An embodiment of intellect and skill
A person of self-possessing and will
A true patriot, a warrior and a scholar
A true leader of Juche type, and a philosopher

Every one of your mass is a happy soul
Each of them is to get a fixed goal
Prosperity is speedy in every home and park
Of a good democracy it is the trademark

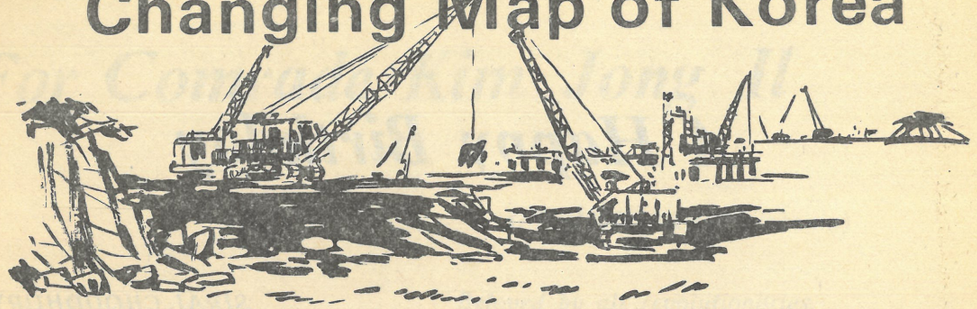
Of the bloom you enjoyed eventful years
And may avail many such springs
You may shine eternal on the world's screen
In every strife may be victorious and
evergreen

Today's best use is to study one's own self
To remove the evils, wrongs and the pelf
To determine firmly to help the misery
Which is the secret to be gay and merry

You have traversed the way
You have followed the great leader's say
May you live long to complete
The great leader's plan for a communist state
We wish Your Excellency Comrade
Kim Jong Il a happy birthday!
We wish Your Excellency Comrade
Kim Jong Il a happy birthday!

Dialogue

Changing Map of Korea



The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The west coast has nearly 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland fit for use. This is equal to 15 per cent of the total sown area in the northern half."

According to the far-sighted plan of the great leader for grand transformation of nature our map is changing and the tideland of our West Sea is turning into a new granary, a valuable wealth for our people.

Recently our journalist had a talk with Vice-Director Li Song Gu of the General Bureau of Tideland Reclamation about the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland.

Journalist: Today our country is undertaking tideland reclamation on a large scale. Please tell me about it.

Li Song Gu: The great leader set the goal of reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland, unfolding the grand plan for transformation of nature for the eternal prosperity of our country at the Sixth Party Congress and the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee.

According to the great leader's plan the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland is in full swing and the whole country is supporting this work in every way.

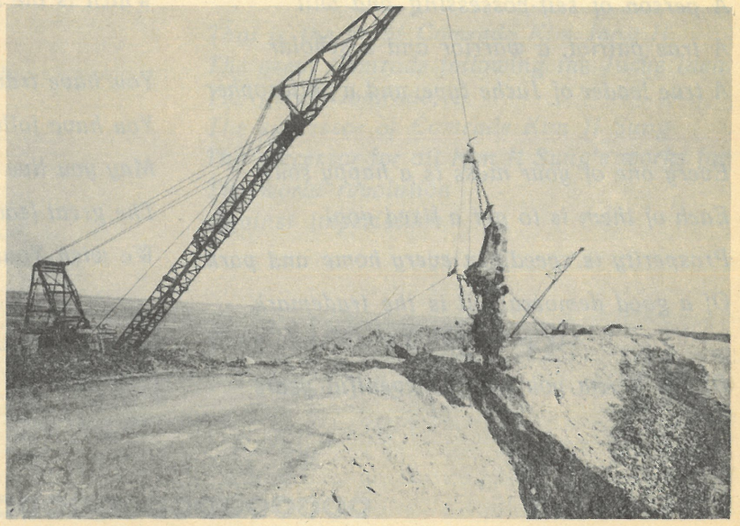
Journalist: This is a really grand nature-remaking project unprecedented in history.

Today of our ever-prospering country was planned during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Li Song Gu: Yes, it was. The great leader planned to reclaim the tideland of the west coast during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and he organized this work and had preparations for it made actively in the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953).

Our tideland which remained idle for thousands of years has already turned into fertile land, rich reed fields, salt fields or fish farms.

After the war we reclaimed tens of thousands of hectares of tideland. "Silk Island" with reed fields of several thousand hectares, the Tasado Fish Farm raising fishes such as mullet and eel, the Onchon Plain yielding rich crops every year and the big September 18 Reservoir, for instance, are the result of tideland reclamation.



But the reclamation project of 300,000 hectares of tideland by 1988 is incomparably larger in its scale than those undertaken so far.

Journalist: It is a really grand target, I think.

Li Song Gu: Certainly. It is a large-scale nature-remaking project to obtain new lands much broader than the arable land of a big agricultural province by diking the West Sea for thousands of *ri*.

If we reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland and produce as much rice per hectare as now it will provide us much more rice than our total grain output immediately after the liberation of our country.

Journalist: Truly, it is a charming bright prospect.

From its speed we can see that it is an audacious and big undertaking, I think.

Li Song Gu: We are going to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland within 10 years. As you know, there is no such precedent in the history of tideland reclamation.

Even developed countries are said to have taken over three decades to reclaim 100,000 hectares of tideland.

Compared with this, ours is a really astounding speed.

Journalist: Please tell me about the secret of the fantastic speed.

Li Song Gu: It is precisely the sagacious leadership of the glorious Party centre which strives to put into effect the great leader's farsighted plan as early as possible.

There is nothing impossible for our people who are rallied firmly as one around the great leader and the Party centre.

We have a strong independent national economy which can provide plenty of materials and equipment of all kinds needed for the grand transformation of nature. We have also dependable scientists and technicians trained by our Party and rich experience in tideland reclamation. All these are the decisive earnest of success in the grand nature-remaking work.

Journalist: When 300,000 hectares of tideland is reclaimed, the appearance of our country will change beyond recognition and our map handed down through thousands of years will be remade for our posterity.

Li Song Gu: Then the land area of the west coast will increase considerably, the indented coastline will be straightened and people will draw the coastline on the map with a rule.

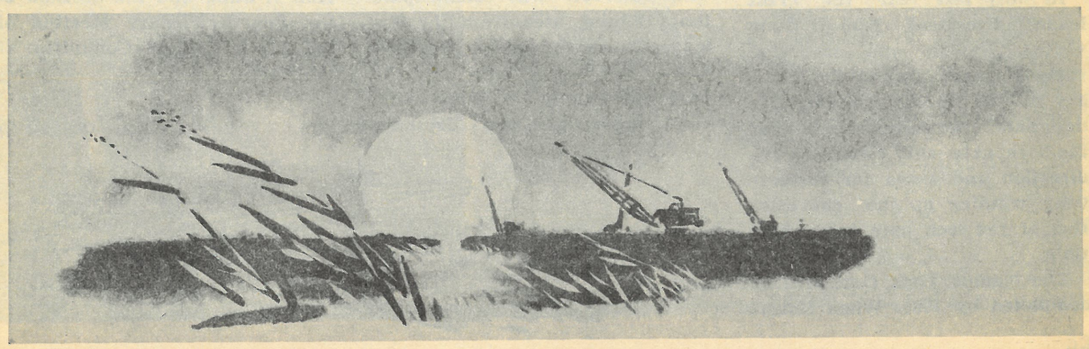
Journalist: Not only that, I think. The sea now on the map will turn into land and there will appear many new counties and cooperative farms.

Li Song Gu: Of course. Then many islands will be rich orchards or modern residential districts.

The vast tideland will be turned into standardized fields and the dikes will be highways connecting new counties and farm villages. People will be able to travel by highways, pleasantly looking at the vast expanse of the waving West Sea and new cosy farm villages.

Journalist: Our people will lead a more affluent and happier life in the country daily changing under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

Thank you for your good words.



NAMPO LOCK GATE

The glorious Party centre is striving to creditably bring to realization the grand nature-remaking plan mapped out by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. Under its well-advised guidance lock gates are under construction on an extensive scale in order to use river water in a comprehensive way.

The Mirim Lock Gate was built on modern lines on the Taedong River in a little over one year. Today construction of the Maekjon Lock Gate is in progress in a quick tempo and construction of the large-scale Nampo Lock Gate is also well forward on the lower Taedong River.

The Nampo Lock Gate now in the making is a magnificent creative structure which will go down forever in the history of our socialist construction. It is a grand nature-remaking project of lasting value for the prosperity and development of the country and the happiness of our posterity.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our country has very favourable conditions for water transport because it is surrounded by the sea on three sides and has many big rivers."

In May last year the great leader President Kim Il Sung visited Nampo and inspected various places around the estuary of the Taedong River. He designated himself the site for the lock gate and clarified the direction and ways for successfully winding up the construction of the lock gate in a short time.

The Nampo Lock Gate will be completed by 1985. When finished there will come into being a 8-kilometre-long embankment built in the sea tens of metres deep, and automobile and trains will run on its top.

Scores of sluices and various causeways will be built so that water can be drained off even when there occurs a heavy flood. Besides, the lock gate will have various modern structures such as locks, wharves, breakwaters and fish passage.

The lock gate now under construction according to the great leader's far-sighted plan will be very conducive to the development of the national economy and the betterment of the people's livelihood and bring greater happiness and joy to our working people.

The completion of the lock gate will make it possible to provide sufficient water to the farmlands in South Pyongan Province, Nampo city and North and South Hwanghae Provinces, our granaries in the west coast area. It will also enable us to gather bumper crops every year in the vast paddy-fields reclaimed from tidelands off the west coast. A large man-made reservoir will come into being in the lower Taedong River. This reservoir will emancipate the adjoining area from the damages caused by saline and tidal waves and turn it into a fertile land and supply it with sufficient industrial and drinking water.

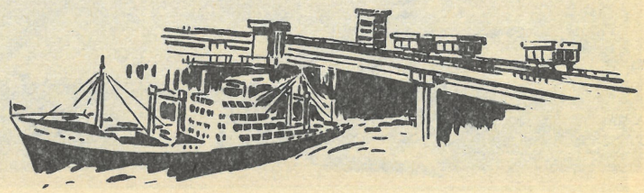
The construction of the Nampo Lock Gate will convert the Taedong River into a large canal, enabling big and small boats to pull in Nampo and Songrim ports, and link Nampo, Sunchon and Tokchon—industrial areas and grain production areas—with a canal, thus opening up a broad vista for inland water transport. It will also bring about a great turn in our railway transport because it helps to form a new loop line on the west coast.

When the Taedong River is converted into a giant man-made reservoir, into a mammoth canal, the scenery along the river will become more beautiful, its waters, always clean and limpid. Ships will easily be put in at the shores only when landing pier is provided. Swimming grounds will appear everywhere, rest homes and sanatoria for working people and Children's Union camps will be set up here and there. The river water will become alive with shoals of fishes—grey mullet, carp, eel, etc.

All this is not a story of a remote future. It will come true in several years.

Our young constructors and helpers are now launching a speed campaign to create the "Nampo Lock Gate construction speed", upholding the grand nature-remaking policy advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the decision of the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party.

Ryu Jong Sop



To Obtain 200,000 Chongbo of New Land

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"If agricultural production is to be increased, the cultivated area should be expanded steadily by energetically reclaiming tideland and launching a vigorous movement to acquire new land."

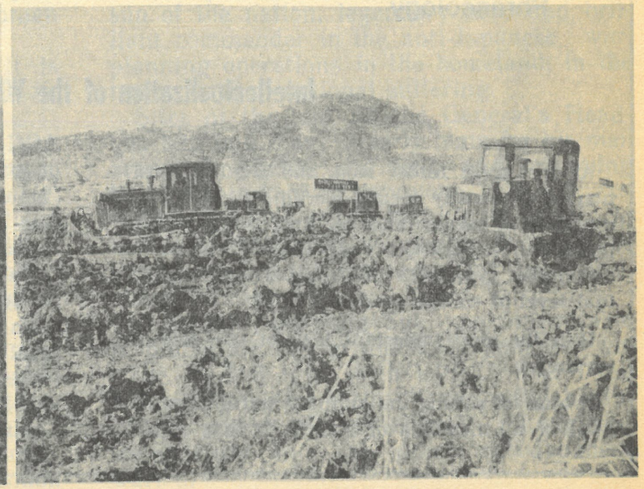
Enlarging arable land by all means is one of the important means for rapidly increasing agricultural production, which is highly intensified in our country.

To obtain 200,000 *chongbo* of new land, while reclaiming 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland, is one of the four major tasks for the great transformation of nature advanced at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Under the far-reaching plans of the great leader and the glorious Party centre to remake nature, the entire Party, the whole country and all the people are rising up in the battle to acquire the new land.

Brilliant successes are being registered every day in this gigantic project. Hills, hummocks and highlands which lay waste for ages are turning into fertile lands, as manpower and effective machines such as tractors, bulldozers and excavators are concentrated on the enterprise.

The working people of Pyongsan County, North Hwanghae Province planned to get 1,300 *chongbo* of land in their county. They concentrated work force and equipment in Sansuri which has the widest area to reclaim, so that they succeeded in obtaining 80 *chongbo* of land in only ten days. This county mapped out a bold plan to gain 300 *chongbo* before this year's farming season and has worked hard to carry it out by lightning methods. The project is nearing completion now. Singye, Koksan, Sohung and all other counties in the province, too, are trying to get new land in a mass movement.

Meanwhile, the Party members and the rest of the working people in Kangwon Province are all out to acquire new land. The province worked out an audacious long-term



plan and began with project for this year to obtain 3,000 *chongbo* of land before spring ploughing. They converted 800 *chongbo* into farmland in 15 days or so. They had already been able to get 2,000 *chongbo* of land by the end of last year.

Thousands of *chongbo* of the Talguri plain in Pyonggang County, Kangwon Province is now overflowing with ardour and vigour of the young builders and helpers who have risen in the nature-transformation project true to the Party's militant appeal.

The movement for new land is in full swing also in the Taehongdan County Combined Farm in the northernmost tip of Korea. Drawing on the successes and experiences already gained, the land reclamation brigade is working already under a plan to obtain 1,200 *chongbo* of land.

South Pyongan Province reclaimed more than 1,000 *chongbo* of land in ten days. North Hamgyong and North Pyongan Provinces too have obtained a considerable area of land.

The priceless treasures which will be bequeathed to posterity are being created throughout the country—from the Paekmu Plateau in the north down to the Military Demarcation Line. The new land is being levelled and rezoned and irrigation systems established so that crops can be raised there from this spring. In addition, more manpower and farm machines are supplied. As for large reclamation projects, dwellings, schools and hospitals are constructed simultaneously to guarantee excellent living conditions there.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader, our country achieved self-sufficiency in food long ago, and the people lead yet more and more bountiful lives. Their loyalty to the great leader and the glorious Party centre is boundless and unshakable.

Upholding the decision of the historic September 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, our people expanded the area under irrigation to 1,000,000 *chongbo* in a few months, thus demonstrating their inexhaustible strength. With the same spirit and energy they are performing heroic exploits now in a worthwhile enterprise to reshape nature and obtain 200,000 *chongbo* of new land.

Choe O Il

Phraseology

Intellectualization of the Whole Society

As the great leader said, the intellectualization of all society means working-classizing all members of society and, on this basis, training them into harmoniously developed men of a communist type with the cultural and intellectual level of college graduate.

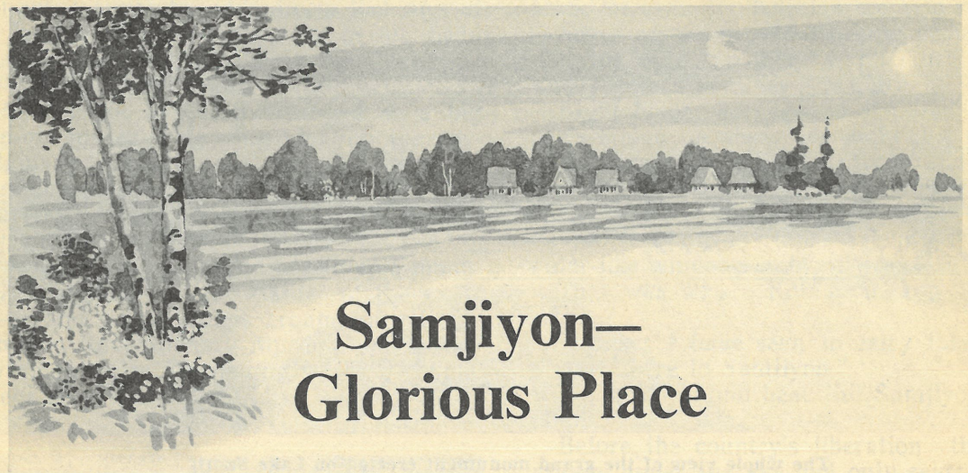
It is the most important task of the cultural revolution.

It aims at raising the cultural and intellectual level of all members of society to that of college graduate so as to obliterate the difference between mental and physical labour left by the old society and bring about the complete equality of the working people.

In order to intellectualize the whole society it is necessary to step up the cultural revolution to raise the general cultural and intellectual level of society considerably and, on this basis, gradually raise everybody's cultural and intellectual standards to those of college graduate.

Travelogue

Along the Amnok River (2)



Samjiyon—Glorious Place

There is historic Dam No. 5 30 kilometres south down the Amnok River rising on the southwestern side of the Changgun (General's) Peak of Mt. Paekdu.

The great leader General Kim Il Sung crossed the river by this dam on May 18, 1939 on the way to the Musan area in the homeland in command of the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to bring about a big upsurge in the Korean revolution.

The dam is about 20 metres long. It is edged with forests of sparse tall silver fir trees with undergrowth including azalea.

"At the time women members of the KPRA plucked beautiful azaleas and gave them to the great leader. Smelling their sweet scent, he imbued his men with ardent patriotism, saying 'The more you look at the azaleas in the homeland, the more beautiful they look.'"

The guide said to us, pointing at a big oil painting near the dam.

Back in their longed-for motherland under the command of the great leader, his men were in a whirlpool of a thousand emotions and joys.

From Dam No. 5 we went to the Chongbong camp a little way off from the Amnok River, following the course the anti-Japanese fighters had taken.

Chongbong, an evergreen thick forest, was an ideal place for their camping.

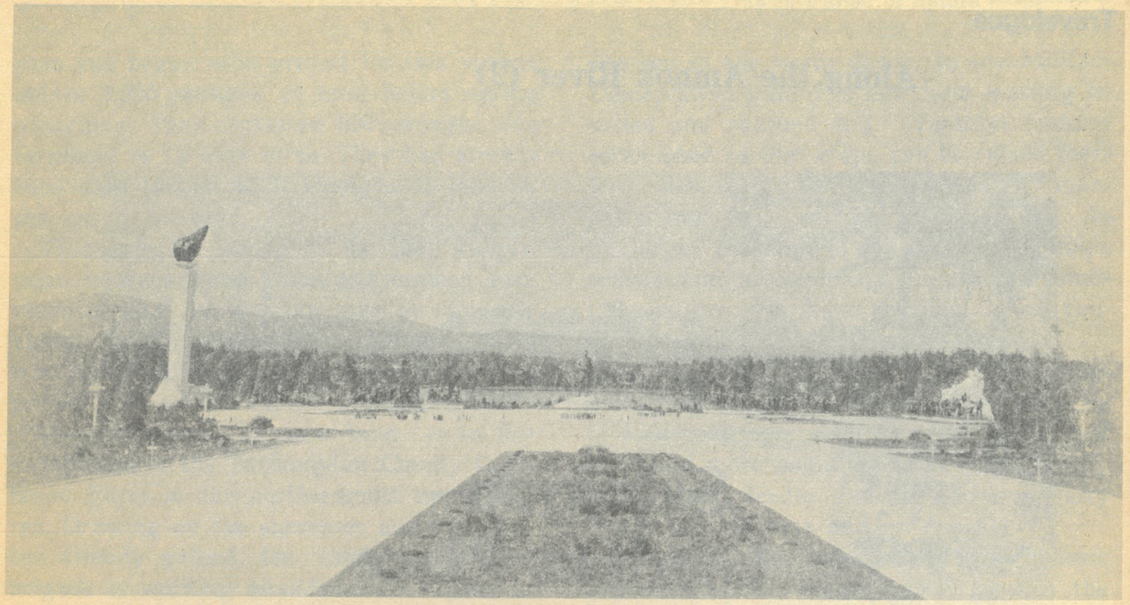
He had encamped his men here to make full preparations for the Musan area battle while resting them tired from a long march.

The Chongbong camp was statued with a sedentary image of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, legendary hero and brilliant commander in the anti-Japanese war, planning operations in the homeland, in the trying days of national suffering.

Sites of the tent for the General's Headquarters and many orderly tents for his men around it, kitchen and well and chopping boards were kept as they were.

After looking round historic remains in the camp with awe we paused before the poem-inscribed monument among the famous slogan-bearing trees.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine, barked trees with KPRA men and wrote slogans on them: "Down with the Japanese fascist military clique!" "Long live the victory in the great anti-Japanese war!"...



The whole view of the grand monument erected on Lake Samji

From the slogans written by them with high revolutionary zeal during their short rest we strongly felt their bitter hatred for Japanese imperialism and ardent love for their homeland.

That day we went to historic Samjiyon via the Konchang and Pegaebong camps.

Lake Samji!

A stream was blocked by pumice spouted by volcanic Mt. Paekdu in ancient times to form three lakes.

These lakes warmly greeted the great leader with flaming beautiful azaleas.

The lake in the middle is largest of three. It is some 2.5 kilometres round, three metres deep and its water surface is 1,585 metres above the sea. It is embosomed with primitive forests resounding with merry songs of birds and its rippling silvery water mirrors old trees and beautiful flowers and is tinged with green and red.

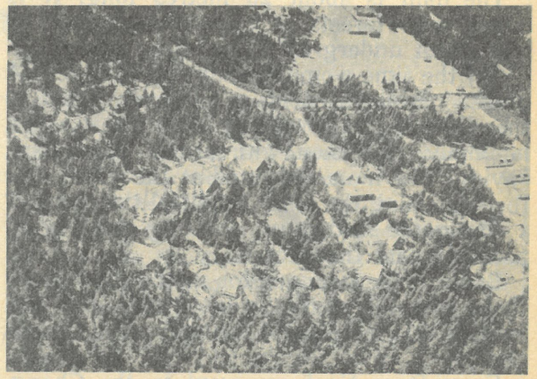
The majestic snow-capped mountain, the ancestral mountain of this land, soars high into the sky in the distance. Lake Samji is a lake of mystery.

On their way to the Musan area, KPRA men took lunch resting on the lakeside.

They all exclaimed at the picturesque scenery of the lake. They drank their fill of the icy-cold water vyingly.

Looking at the lake, the great leader said: **"Lake Samji is beautiful and its water is sweet. After drinking this water, let's fight the enemy with all our might to liberate the country."**

That day, he, picturing the liberated homeland in his mind, said confidently that a rest home should be built here after the victorious revolution.



Homes for visitors

From then beautiful Lake Samji was also known as a witness to the fatherly leader's great love for the people.

A bronze statue was erected on the lakeside. It shows the great leader General Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander in uniform looking at the fatherland with binoculars in his hand on a big granite symbolizing the Changgun Peak against Mt. Paekdu.

The lakeside has been arranged as a big open-air museum showing mainly the revolutionary traditions according to the glorious Party centre's plan to hand down the immortal revolutionary exploits of the great leader forever to posterity.

There appeared a grand heroic epic monument consisting of the statue of the great leader and many groups around it and the Samjiyon Revolutionary Museum and homes of various styles for visiting working people, college students and Children's Union members around the monument.

The Kapsan-Musan military road

The Samjiyon Revolutionary Museum with a floor space of over 3,700 square metres on the lake is a snug one-storey building in full harmony with local nature and climate.

Homes for 600 college students in the thick forest on the lakeside are also splendid.

Seven homes for 600 working people gladden the eyes for their architectural beauty and spectacular inner structure.

Eight homes for several hundred Children's Union members are built in a peculiar style agreeable to the mentality and feeling of school children. They resembled tents pitched in mountains for sharply-inclined pointed roofs, beautiful colour scheme and binocular-like windows and attracted our eyes.

That was why a Korean in Japan admired:

"Houses I have seen in fairy tale in Japan are here in Samjiyon."

We looked round beautiful Samjiyon township.

Before the country's liberation this first village under the sky had only several ramshackle log cabins and was filled with sighs of drudging fellers. But now it has turned into such a paradise.

There stood two- or three-storeyed garden dwellings in rows against wall-like natural forests of Mt. Hohang in the north.

Straight, broad paved roads ran through the township in all directions. Cosy dwellings lining the roads looked like a picture of the fairyland for spectacular architectural beauty and colour scheme.

The Samjiyon Students and Children's Palace with a floor space of over 4,800 square metres and modern educational, cultural and public health institutions stood in rows and many local industry factories appeared in the county seat.

The great plan of the fatherly leader to build a people's paradise in the liberated homeland has come true under the wise guidance of the glorious Party centre and Samjiyon has also become a land of bliss for the people.

The great love of the respected leader associated with Samjiyon, the glorious revolutionary battle site, will be handed down from generation to generation with his immortal exploits.

Kwon O Sik

Voices of Solidarity from beyond the Ocean

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"Our people highly value the international support and encouragement given by many peoples of the world for our struggle for national reunification."**

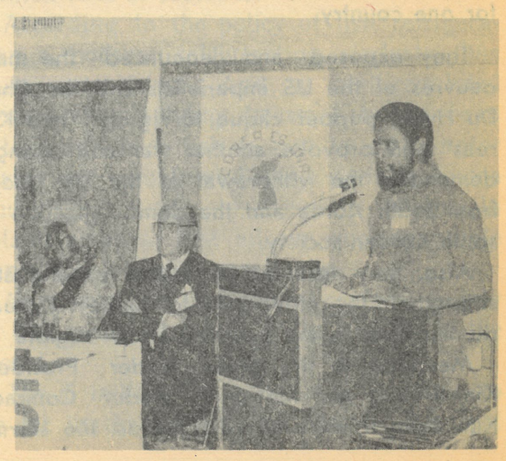
The voices of the world's people for our people's cause of reunification are becoming louder than ever before. Last September a Latin American and Caribbean regional conference for the peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Medellin, Colombia.

The conference was attended by more than 300 people—delegates of governments, political parties and social organizations, parliaments and various circles from over 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries, including the United States and Canada.

The keynote report was made by Robert Corbin, First Vice-Chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Honorary Chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee to Support Korea's Reunification. Supplementary reports were delivered: on the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by Victor Cardenas, Vice-President of the Colombian Senate; on the democratization of south Korean society by Merle Ratner, representative of the Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People in New York; and on the task of strengthening solidarity with the Korean people by Gilberto Zapata Isaza, former Vice-President of the House of Representatives of Colombia and Secretary General of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee to Support Korea's Reunification.

After the reports, many delegates took part in debate. Paying deep respect and reverence to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the reporters and speakers highly estimated the successes our people had achieved in the struggle for socialist construction and national reunification under the wise leadership of the respected leader and the glorious Party centre. In particular, they expressed their ardent desire to celebrate the 70th birthday of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung as the most auspicious international holiday.

They unanimously stressed that the proposal for founding the DCRK and the ten-point



policy for a unified state advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung are the most reasonable way for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. And they evinced their firm determination to positively support the Korean people in their struggle for one country.

They exposed and denounced the manoeuvres of the US imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique to rig up "two Koreas" and provoke another war and strongly demanded the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and the democratization of south Korean society.

Also, they resolved to further expand and strengthen the movement to support Korea's reunification in the Latin American region.

Messages to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il were adopted amidst the stormy applause of the participants.

The conference also adopted a resolution and a message to the governments, parliaments, political parties, social organizations and personages of the Latin American and Caribbean nations.

700 Grammes of Seafoods per Head of Population a Day

To raise the output of seafoods to five million tons is one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980s set at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Developing the fisheries and increasing the output of seafoods is an important way of improving the life of the people. Surrounded as it is by the sea on three sides, our country has enormous prospects for developing the fisheries."

The goal of five million tons of seafoods is a grand long-term objective to enrich our people's dietary life by further developing our fishing industry.

When the goal is attained each of our people will eat more than 700 grammes of seafoods every day.

This means that the daily per-capita seafood supply will more than double that in 1980.

Before liberation our fishing industry was very weak. We could not even make small boats properly when other countries were building ocean ships. Though our country is surrounded by sea on three sides, our people could not eat plenty of fish.

In 1954, after the Korean war there were neither fishing boats undamaged nor fishing nets available. But today our strong independent national economy builds large and modern fishing boats, including over 10,000-ton mother boats, 5,000-ton cold-storage boats, 3,750-ton trawlers and 450-ton universal trawlers, to form pelagic fishing fleets. We have also many modern shipyards and large freezing plants and fish canneries.

Such rapid development of our fishing industry which started from scratch after the war is entirely due to the wise guidance and efforts of the great leader.

To enable our liberated people to eat plenty of seafoods, he put forward a policy of developing inshore and pelagic fisheries, seaculture and seafood processing on a large scale and wisely guided our fishermen to implement it.

As a result, our fishing industry has turned into a modern one which steadily increases the production of seafoods and serves our people better with up-to-date means of production.

As the material and technical foundations of the fishing industry strengthened fishing vessels grew in number and fishing fleets' scientific and technological equipment improved every year and many fishing industrial bases appeared.

In the mid-1970s our country hit one year and seven months ahead of schedule the target of 1.6 million-ton seafood under the Six-Year Plan, and in 1979 produced two million tons of seafoods.

According to the policy of fish refrigeration a modern refrigerating industry has been established. And a well-regulated system of supplying frozen fish has been set up and such fish is sent by refrigerator trains and cars from fishing ports to towns and villages, even to mountain villages in inland areas so that all our working people can eat fish all the year round.

Now our daily per-capita seafood supply is 300 grammes, which is the highest in the world.

The 5 million-ton target of seafoods to be hit in the 1980s is 2.5 times the output

of seafoods (2 million tons) at the end of the 1970s and over 3 times the target of the Six-Year Plan (1.6 million tons).

Our country has all conditions and possibilities to reach this grand target.

The powerful independent national economy and the strong material and technological foundations of the fishing industry built under the wise guidance of the great leader and the Party centre are the sure guarantee to hit the target.

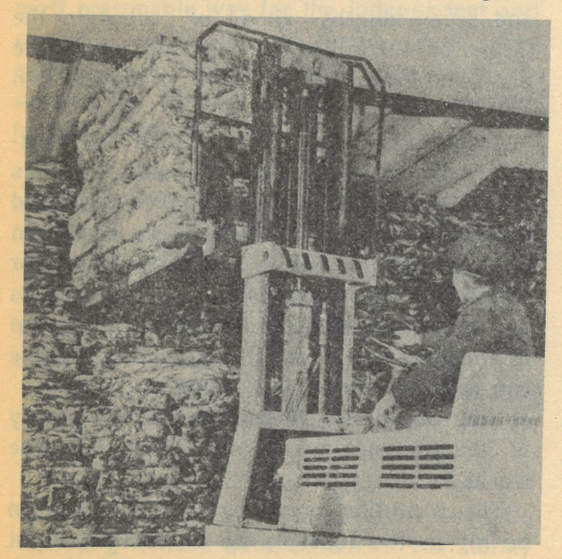
Our shipyards are building a lot of large, modern and universal fishing boats with which to catch fish in the open sea irrespective of weather and season.

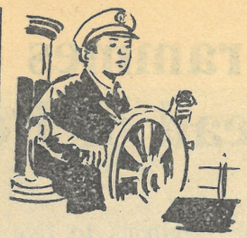
We also produce modern scientific and technical means which enable us to give precedence to sea surveying and shoal detecting and carry on fishing operations in keeping with the changeable conditions of seas and fishing grounds.

We are developing seaculture and fish-breeding in natural lakes, reservoirs and rivers.

Our people will surely hit ahead of time the 5 million-ton target of seafoods set at the Sixth Party Congress under the brilliant guidance of the great leader and the Party.

Chon Jong Sik





Three Fishermen- Brothers

The Taeso port lies 4 kilometres away from Chongjin, our northern city famous for iron production.

At this port there are three Party members who have faithfully worked as fishermen since the country's liberation, fighting with the violent waves.

They are Labour Hero Li Song Hae, skipper of the Taeso fishermen's cooperative of Chongjin City, and his elder brothers—Merited Fisherman Li Song Su and fisherman Li Song Sun.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"A revolutionary turn can be brought about in the fishing industry only when all workers in this field struggle, devoting their all, for the Party, the working class and the people with an attitude befitting masters of the revolution."

The three brothers make a good catch of fish as instructed by the great leader. Their way of work worthy of master clearly shows how they keep to their revolutionary posts assigned by the Party.

With Only One Mind

The skipper Li Song Hae has overfulfilled his fishing quotas every year for over 20 years since he took the steering wheel.

He is known as an ingenious skipper who never rests on his laurels.

A few years ago, he was thinking of how to introduce a new fishing method, which had to be done to make innovations in the coming fishing season.

One day his eldest brother Song Sun working in other boat came to him. He used to come to his younger brother every year on the eve of the winter fishing season or in other fishing seasons to give advice as a veteran and correct shortcomings of his brother. He was not only such a kind brother but also a sincere comrade who always helped his brothers take the lead in implementing the Party policy.

The skipper told his brother about the problems arising in introduction of the new fishing method.

After hearing about his plan his brother said a technical innovation was not an easy job and so he would help him with it.

The skipper braced himself up for the new fishing method. But things did not go as he wished, while the winter fishing season was drawing nearer.

However, he did not waver. He thought of the great leader's lofty intention to supply plenty of fish to people.

His two brothers helped him actively. After day's work, three brothers sat together to make new nets.

They worked until late at night on the frosty sandy beach of late autumn. The skipper once groaned in spite of himself for exhaustion. His brothers, anxious about his health, urged him to go home leaving the work with them. He heartily felt the warm love of his brothers.

But he said, "Brothers, we must catch more fish to please the great leader. We must do everything we can to that end."

His brothers were deeply moved by his loyal heart. Later the skipper went to technicians of a fishing-net factory, skippers famous for rich haul and even to designers of a far-off research institute to ask counsel.

Through months of their painstaking efforts new fishing nets were made at last.

In that winter fishing season Song Hae surpassed his fish catch quota twice.

Their new nets were introduced to other boats, helping them make good hauls.

Tearing Ahead Through Angry Waves

In order to continue to make innovation and advance in the revolution one must have a strong revolutionary spirit with which to tide over difficulties.

They carried out the instructions of the great leader through thick and thin.

They were greatly excited when the Sixth Party Congress set out the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

They renewed their resolution to devote their all to translating into reality the great leader's plan.

In the winter fishing season of 1980 the fishing grounds in the East Sea bubbled over as never before.

One day Li Song Hae's boat was heading for a fishing ground, when the fishing com-

mand warned her of strong wind by radio.

But he did not return to the port.

He looked for a while into fishermen's faces.

His elder brother Song Su came to the steering house. He was working in the same boat.

"Elder brother, we have not yet fulfilled our daily fish catch quota. What shall we do?"

"It is clear. We must set nets one more time before going back to the port. This is the first winter fishing operation to implement the decision of the Sixth Party Congress. So we cannot return with an empty boat, I think...."

Two brothers thought alike.

As soon as fish shoals appeared the skipper gave the word to cast nets, sounding the bell.

Fishermen quickly responded to his command.

The skipper encircled fish shoals managing his boat skilfully and boldly and began to haul in nets.

Sea gulls flew about the boat.

Scores of tons of fish seemed to be in nets.

When they were going to unload fish into their boat the wind blew and waves rose.

"Everybody, stick to his post!" ordered the skipper.

Some said that they would be able to escape danger if they let fish loose.

"Never! We must not set a single fish free. You know well how precious fish is to us. We must send the fish to smelters, colliers and fellers the great leader holds so dear, nay, to our people."

The skipper's decision was never to return to the port without making a good haul.

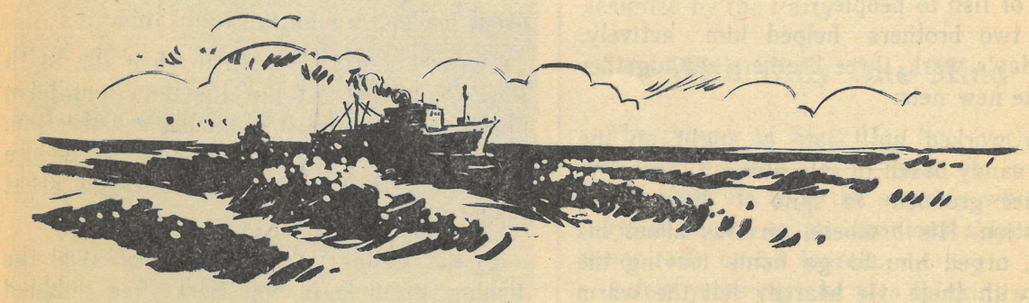
Angry waves beat the boat, tossing up spray over the deck.

But they were powerless before the high spirits of the fishermen resolved to take the lead in the worthy struggle to attain the 5 million-ton goal of seafood ahead of time.

They believed that making a good haul in whatever conditions and difficulties was the only way to live up to the expectations of the great leader and the glorious Party that enabled them to live with dignity.

That is why the three brothers are now devoting their all to the worthy struggle to attain ahead of schedule the 5 million-ton goal of seafood, one of the grand ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980s.

Kim Jong Ik



Essay

Young Man To Be Found Everywhere

Shortly ago, I visited the National Technical Innovation Exhibition.

While looking round exhibits, I stopped short before an exhibit. My gaze was attracted by a rock drill of a new type, which proved to be highly efficient in the mining industry. The explanatory note carrying the name of inventor held especially my eyes, which read "Li Yo Chan, Researcher at the Chonju Branch of the Central Mineral Research Institute." The name caused his figure to float before my eyes.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We should further strengthen scientific research and rapidly advance science and technology to solve promptly scientific and technical problems in economic construction, thus successfully scientizing the national economy and fully ensuring its Juche-orientation and modernization."

I paused there for a long while, my mind harking back to those days two years ago, when a movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes had just been set on foot.

Around that time, I visited the November 8 Mine and met there Li Yo Chan in his thirties. He was known as a talented young researcher for his invention of mining machines of high value.

So, I expected many interesting stories from this young researcher. But he could not answer my expectation. "What I had done was but a drop in the bucket, compared with the achievements made by the unassuming heroes"— this was his whole story.

Realizing that it was no use pursuading him, I decided to apply at the workers for the particulars. I was just to rise from my seat when there was a knock at the door. A girl with a red kerchief on head came in and said to the researcher, "We are really to start the test, sir." "Well, I'll come right now," he said.

The girl went out. Then he turned to me and pleaded in apology, "I'm very sorry to say that now I've nothing to tell you, until a giant rock drill in the making would have stood the test with a measure of success..."

I followed him to see what was going on. If the test proves to be successful, I thought, it would serve for his unrelated story.

But soon I regretted my coming to the testing ground. Because the test miscarried.

Now things were too hot for both him and me then. Everyone knows that failure in scientific research teaches success.

But it was painful to see that he was faced with another failure in test.

However, I could see no shadow of disappointment on his face.

Parting with me, he said: "I am really ashamed of myself. But I'll never fail in making the new rock drill as I pledged myself to the Party."

His confident words that time were pregnant with profound meaning.

Two years passed since then. And he succeeded in making the new rock drill as he had resolved to.

How many failures he had to go through in his painstaking pursuit during that period!

I wished to see him again to congratulate him on his success.

Such young people can be found everywhere in our country where a fruitful struggle is being waged to carry through the revolutionay cause of the great leader and the glorious Party.

Mun Chang Ho

NOTE

My Lifelong Desire Has Been Met

People call my family a "college students' family."

They have abundant reason to do so.

My four sons and daughters are college students.

Whenever people say so I ponder deeply over the matter.

I think this quite natural.

I had suffered all sorts of national humiliation and insult and had been even denied the right of learning in Japan until nine years ago.

But back in the grateful socialist homeland my lifelong desire has been met and ours has become a "college students' family".

Monthly Tuition

Whenever I hear the words "monthly tuition" I recall painfully what I experienced scores of years ago.

It tormented students and brought tragedies to them. I, too, suffered from it.

Over 40 years ago I was studying at a middle school in Japan. In the third year I failed to pay tuition for months from the first term and had to drop out of school. My parents could not send money any more for school expense.

In my childhood I was so eager to learn that I used to steal a tiptoe to the window to peep into the classroom whenever I passed school.

On the day when I entered the middle school I could not sleep all night for joy.

But now unable to pay tuition, I had to leave school halfway and my heart bled.

From the day I gave up school, I had to drudge.

With a breaking heart I made up my mind to send my children to school at any cost. But it was a fantastic daydream in the cursed capitalist society where money is everything.

It was quite hard for the poor like me even to keep the pot boiling every day. So it was beyond imagination to pay tuitions for my children every month.

Tuition was the dark shadow of life bringing sorrow, tear and sigh to my family, nay, all our people.

But it became an old story forever after we returned to the grateful socialist homeland thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The State Is "Parents of Students"

In our country the state is parents of all students.

Immediately after I returned home I could not understand the meaning of the words so well as now. Because I had lived without getting state and social benefits in the capitalist society where money is everything.

Here is a tear-calling story.

One year after our return home my eldest daughter entered the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute in Pyongyang as she had wished. I sent her some money for school expense. But the money returned to me with a letter from my daughter.

She said that the stipend issued by the state was enough for her study and I didn't need to send her money.

It was grateful indeed to give free higher education to a daughter of an ordinary citizen.

On top of it, the state, she said, provided her with every condition for study and even issued stipend. It seemed to me like a dream and only tears of gratitude streamed down my cheeks.

My wife read her daughter's letter over and over again and said in tears: "There is no greater favour than this in the world!"

That day I wetted my pillow with tears, thinking of my bitter past in Japan when I had many troubles because of tuition.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Having abolished tuition fees in all schools, the state provides free education and even gives scholarships to the students in institutes of higher education and specialized schools."

The state is "parents of students" and is fully responsible for the education of the students accounting for more than one half of the population. This wonderful fact is unthinkable without the socialist homeland established by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

Eight years have passed since our family returned to the homeland.

My four sons and daughters are all studying to their hearts' content at colleges.

My eldest daughter is studying at the semi-conductor faculty of the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute, my eldest son at the physics faculty of the Pukchong Normal College, my second son at the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute and my youngest daughter at the Pyongyang Medical College.

My lifelong desire to send my sons and daughters to school has come true in my homeland.

This is not confined to my family alone.

Therefore I would like to boast to the world our socialist education system established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Kang Gong Hyo

Sinhung Township,
Sinhung County,
South Hamgyong Province

Welfare-Service Bases Prove Their Worth

Strong welfare-service bases for the employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works on the lower Taedong River are proving their worth.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Welfare service helps the workers to live a stabilized home life with no worries so that they can devote themselves to their work. It is part of political work as the Party always stresses."

Whenever he visited the works, the great leader first understood the workers' living conditions and showed deep concern for the establishment of strong welfare-service bases for them.

Despite the pressure of on-the-spot guidance, he found time to select sites for poultry plant and vegetable and other farms to provide the workers here with more meat, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruits, settled all problems, big and small, arising in the production of subsidiary food, and showed great favour.

Under his wise guidance and constant concern Songrim City has turned into not only a powerful metallurgical industrial centre but a developed agricultural area with the main stress on the production of side dishes.

Modern poultry, pig and duck plants and milch cow farm and cooperative farms here supply preferentially their products to the workers.

Various fishes are carried directly to the workers by chill trains and cars and the works has many fishing boats. So the workers here eat fish in all seasons.

The works has a well-regulated welfare-service system which responsibly looks after the workers' life as required by the Taean work system.

Under the system there are such welfare-

service sections under the control of the deputy manager in charge of welfare service as the account planning, subsidiary food supply, house administration and welfare-service facility sections.

These sections responsibly look after the workers' life from supply of subsidiary food to taking care of and repairing dwelling houses.

As you have seen above, this new welfare-service system plays an important role in enabling the workers to enjoy equally the great leader's favours.

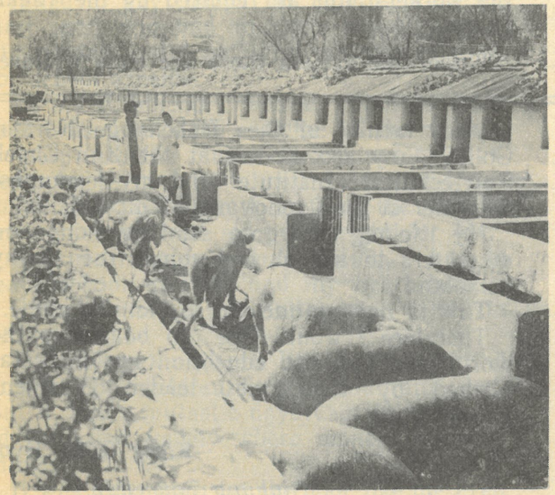
At the foot of beautiful Mt. Wolbong there stand 4-, 5- and 6-storeyed modern apartment houses and public buildings in rows which form a new modern town.

Here are also more than 20 schools of all levels including factory college and higher specialized schools, hospitals and snug nursery and kindergarten with a floor space of several thousand square metres.

The employees of the works live an abundant and happy life with no worries about food, clothing and shelter.

The milch cow farm

This enables management personnel and producers devote themselves to their work for the country's prosperity and development.



The pig plant

A rich crop of vegetables

Trip to Mt. Myohyang (5)

Time-Honoured Buildings

As the next leg of our sightseeing tour, we looked around the compound of the Pohyon Temple, which had been built in the days of Koryo (a feudal state which existed from 918 to 1392 in Korea—ed.).

In front of the temple stood in rows giant silver fir, pinenut, pine and ash trees, as if to tell the vicissitudes this historical place had undergone.

We got in the temple by the Chogye Gate or the main gate. The path was lined with steles.

One of them said that a temple called the "Temple of Peace" was built in 1028 in the mountain and, later, in 1042, another great temple with 243 *kan* was erected. The latter was named the Pohyon Temple and the mountain Mt. Myohyang.

Our guide explained that many buildings and precious remains had been burnt down as a result of the barbarous bombing of the US imperialist aggressors during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953). But they were restored to the original state thanks to the Government's policy of conserving cultural heritage.

We looked round the Taeung Hall, the main building of the Pohyon Temple, the Manse Pavilion, Haetal Gate, Chonwang Gate, nine-storeyed quadrangular pagoda and 13-storeyed octagonal pagoda.

Old as they were, they still preserved the superb ornamental paintings and patterns as testimony to our ancestors' talents and resourcefulness. This reminded us of what the great leader President Kim Il Sung said when he visited the mountain in October 1949. He pointed out:

"A large number of our priceless cultural heritage here in Mt. Myohyang clearly show the outstanding architecture and artistic workmanship of our ancestors. Among others the Pohyon Temple is of superb artistic value as it represents the Korean architecture of the early 11th century."

We were particularly impressed by the Taeung Hall. The structure was well-balanced. It looked exquisite yet majestic, with the low walls and the concavely curved roof. The architectural beauty was conspicuous owing to perfect harmony formed by its circular pillars bulging in the middle and mysterious-looking ornamental reliefs.

We admired at the Manse Pavilion and other structures, which showed the excellent architecture and workmanship of our ancestors. Two-storeyed, the splendid pavilion had 16 outer pillars supporting the curved roof without walls. It was refreshing to the eye. Unique Korean architecture was displayed also by other structures such as the Haetal and Chonwang Gates. The ornamental paintings on them were not discoloured at all though several hundred years had elapsed.

The 13-storeyed octagonal pagoda and the nine-storeyed quadrangular pagoda were granite masonries which were exquisitely worked on as on pliant pieces of wood and had wonderful decoration. This testified to advanced Korean masonry in the Middle Ages.

Then we saw the 80,000 Blocks of Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures preserved in the temple. The wooden blocks made in the era of Koryo showed the printing technique highly developed at that time. They are a national treasure. Our guide also reminded us that Korea was the first country in the world to invent metal type.

Many legends and inspiring episodes were associated with the Pohyon Temple. For instance, when the Japanese invaded Korea in the 16th century, Saint Sosan who had served at this temple, formed an army of volunteers with monks and joined in the battles to repulse the aggressors.

We set off on our way home, after having a good look of the time-honoured remains and relics preserved in the celebrated Mt. Myohyang.

O Dok Yon

A Visit to the Central Zoo (4)

Parrot Calling Its Keeper by Name

When our inspection of the aviaries of song birds was over, the technical section chief of the zoo suggested to us that we should come again towards twilight to enjoy seeing parrots and predatory birds, because they became active especially at that time.

As told by him, we revisited the zoo towards the sunset after spending time at the Taesongsan Pleasure Park.

Guided by the technical section chief, we came to the parrot aviary. When seeing us approach towards them, parrots greeted us with human speech: "Annyong" meaning (How are you?).

We stayed there for a long while, feasting our eyes on these sportive birds, moving around alertly hanging their hooked beaks on twigs.

Our guide said the zoo had parrots, tens in species, including those presented to the great leader President Kim Il Sung by the President of the Tusch Publishing House in Austria and the members of the Gambian Group for Study of Kimilsungism. The largest and prettiest of them is the Kumgang parrot, he added.

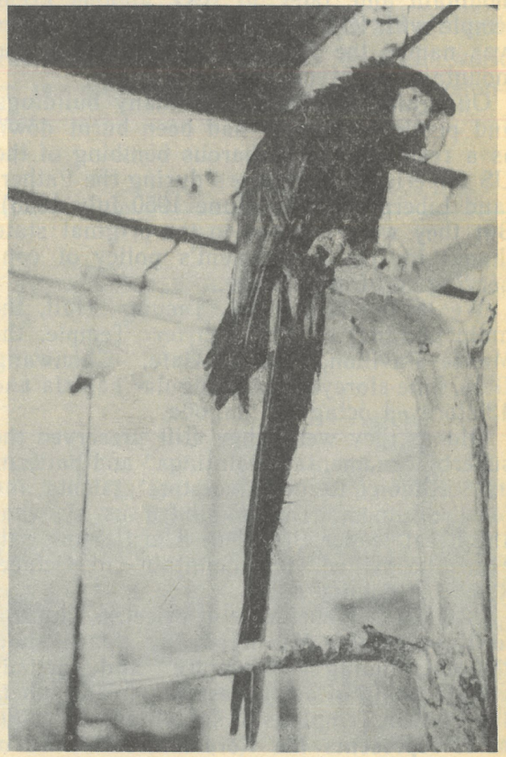
We looked round parrots, feeling anew the profound care shown by the fatherly leader for youth, students and working people. He had donated those precious gifts to the zoo, wishing them to become familiar with animal life.

The Kumgang parrot is about 90 cm long and its body is covered with red feathers with a mixture of yellow, blue and orange.

Some were eating pinenut fruit using their hooked beaks, caressing one another.

They were astonishingly imitative of human voice. When a girl keeper said "Chollima," they immediately echoed it.

Enchanted by their behaviours, a girl visitor made a loud laughter, and response was immediate. At that, there was a great roar of laughter. The girl slipped away with a blush.



Parrot

The keeper told us an interesting story:

"One day I was at work on a flower-bed in front of this aviary. Abruptly someone called me by name 'Myong Sun.' I turned round, but not a soul was in sight. Looking round I moved on to the aviary. Now I found it was the Moran parrot, one of my charges," she said with a smile.

"Perhaps, that pet may have learnt her name through her fellow workers calling her thus. When food is supplied or there are visitors, it calls her that way," added the technical section chief.

"OWL PROTECTING RICE GRANARY"

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"...you should prohibit the wilful snaring of useful insectivores."**

After seeing raptorial birds, ferocious black eagle and the "prairie scavenger" vulture, we moved in to the owl aviary.

"Owl is a beneficial bird feeding on rats, crows and other harmful insects. A research on propagation of owl is now being carried on in the zoo," said our companion.

Hearing his explanation, we got to the aviary. Owls hooted seeing us as if to greet us. It was just around the feeding hour. The keeper put a rat in the aviary. In no time an owl swooped upon it noiselessly.

I asked my companion what the secret of swiftness of the owl is in catching harmful animals; to which he answered, "First it can be distinguished by its excellent vision and audition."

He explained:

"Its orbs are directed forward, giving them binocular sight; it is thus able to locate prey easily. The orbs become large at night in particular, which give them excellent nocturnal vision.

"Owl possesses erectile tufts on the side of the head, which reacts to any soniferous action and so it can catch an almost inaudible sound.

"The advantage also lies in its wing.

"With broad light wings and soft feathers, it has virtually noiseless flight, so that even quick-eared rat is hardly sensible of its surprise attack."

The technical section chief said owl eats three or four rats a day, so more than 1,000 a year.

Here the girl keeper put in: "Owl is a beneficial bird protecting our rice granary. Suppose a rat consumes ten kilogrammes of food grain a year, then an estimate puts the consumption of one thousand rats at ten tons. This means that an owl gives us ten tons of grain a year."

Then came the hooting sound which seemed to support her words.

We left the zoo, making another appointment with the technical section chief.

Son Yu Gong

Toejo Abalone Reserve

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our seas abound with oysters, ear shells and other tasty shellfishes of high quality."

Recently we visited the Toejo abalone reserve in South Hamgyong Province.

Fishing boats were seen afar coming back to the port flying the flags of good hauls. Sea gulls flitted about the boats, sending friendly salute to the fishermen. The scene in the evening glow was fascinating, indeed.

Our boat passed an inshore breeding ground crisscrossed with lines of buoys, which reminded us of a paddyfield. Arriving at a cape, my companion—engineer of the inshore culture station—gave me a large water glass. I looked into the crystal water through the water glass and found numerous abalones clinging to the crevices of rocks.

The abalones varied in size, and some of the big ones seemed to measure 20 cm long and 17 cm wide.

The shell is slightly spiral in form.

My companion explained: "The shell has three to five apertures for the escape of the water from the gills. But the apertures fill up as the shell grows, and more openings appear in the new part of the shell."

The abalone hides itself in the crevice of a rock and crawls on flat feet at night and nibbles seaweeds. It becomes a spawner when four years old and deposits 200,000 to 400,000 eggs.

Abalone is also called ear shell. Its flesh is plump, tasty and nutritious, and highly valued as a sea food. The flesh of a big one weighs 200 to 300 grammes.

The flesh is good to be stewed or boiled and it can be served either cold or raw. It is also used in manufacturing eye-lotion, sedative, and medicines for hypertension and tuberculosis. And the nacre is used for making ornamental goods.

To protect and multiply the precious shellfish, harvesting is prohibited in this reserve in the spawning season. Even in the open season, harvesting is carried out by a cyclic method to protect the resources. Spawn are propagated artificially to be released in the sea and optimum conditions are provided to them.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts of cultivators here, the reserve which covers over 1,000 hectares thrives as the days go by.

Abalones

Achievements of Korean Archaeology

In our country archaeological researches have achieved great successes thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the meticulous guidance of the glorious Party centre.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Every effort should be made to discover and promote our national heritage."

The great leader attached great importance to archaeological research work; and he has guided it to serve the people in keeping with the immortal Juche idea and ensured every necessary condition for a further development of Korean archaeology.

Along with the investigations and excavations carried out under a long-term programme, researches have been actively made into antiquities found at various construction sites.

In our country, judicial measures have been adopted to excavate and take care of such antiquities prior to the commencement of the construction projets. All archaeological investigations and excavations are conducted under coordinated governmental direction.

As a result, we were able to discover large numbers of remains and relics, which laid firm foundations for Korean archaeology. They include remains of the Paleolithic Age such as those found in Komunmoru, Sangwon County, Pyongyang; the Namgyong remains at Honam-ri, Samsok District of Pyongyang and other large primitive village sites of different cultural strata of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages discovered also in the capital; the dolmens at Odok-ri of Yontan County, North Hwanghae Province; the relics of Kojoson and succeeding eras found in Raknang District, Pyongyang; the Taesongsan wall and the site of the Anhak Palace in Pyongyang; and hundreds of Koguryo stone-walled tombs found in and around Sijung County, Chagang Province.

One of the successes in our archaeological excavations and researches is the new finds of paleolithic remains.

The Komunmoru remains found at Huku-ri, Sangwon County, Pyongyang are the oldest paleolithic remains ever found in Korea and regarded as belonging to the Lower Paleolithic Age of 400-600 millenniums ago.

29 kinds of fossilized bones of animals and a number of crude stone implements were discovered at the remains. They are relics of the early period of the Middle Pleistocene.

Also unearthed were quite a few remains of the Middle Paleolithic Age such as the first stratum of Kulpo Culture and the Hwachon-dong remains of Sungho District, Pyongyang, and those of the Upper Paleolithic Age such as the Mandalli remains at Sungho District in Pyongyang and the second stratum of Kulpo Culture. Our archaeologists discovered paleoanthropic ancients called Ryokpo man and Tokchon man and neanthropic ancients called Sungrisan man and Mandal man.

All this scientifically clarified the origin of the Korean race and proved that Korea was inhabited by men throughout the early, middle and latter periods of the Paleolithic Age. It also enabled us to systematize the history of this age.

Another success in our study of the Paleolithic Age is that we have collected sufficient paleozoological data and made remarkable progress in the research so that we can restore the natural environment of the Paleolithic Age.

Many fossilized animal bones were dug out at scores of limestone caves and quarries. It opened up a paleozoological research into the early Quaternary in Korea which had long remained unknown, and thus shed light on

the ancient animal life which had existed from the end of the Lower Pleistocene to the Middle Pleistocene.

Our archaeologists were successful also in clarifying the cultural mode of the Neolithic Age and the features of men's productive activities during the period from the fifth millennium B.C. to the end of the third millennium B.C.

Many excavations show that the neolithic people engaged themselves in farming, hunting, fishing and other labour for subsistence, settling down in definite areas permanently. They are, for instance, the site of a neolithic village comprising over ten dugouts found at the Pomuikusok remains, Musan County, Chongjin City; various earthen vessels excavated there including big jars each measuring 64 cm across in the mouth and 84 cm high and drinking cups; 120 earthen vessels and carbonized food grains found at the Namgyong remains in Honam-ri, Samsok District, Pyongyang; farm implements unearthed at the Chitapri remains in Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, including stone ploughs and sickles.

Various remains were also found to shed new light on the history of the Bronze Age, the period from the second millennium B.C. to the beginning of the first millennium B.C.

We unearthed bronze chisels at the Kumtanri remains, Sadong District, Pyongyang; bronze knives and buttons at the Sinamri remains in Ryongchon County, North Pyongan Province and some bronze instruments at other places.

They show the features of Korean culture in the Bronze Age and substantiate that it carried forward the culture of the Neolithic Age.

Another achievement in our archaeological research is that we carried out effective investigations and excavations of remains of the middle ages of ancient times, and could clarify the history and culture of Kojoson, Koguryo, Palhae and Koryo.

The excavated tombs of big slaveholders in the early period of Kojoson (the first half of the first millennium B.C.) and other remains, along with the unearthed bronze instruments including lute-shaped daggers, prove that Kojoson existed as a state already in the 8th-7th centuries B.C., that it was a slaveholding society and that its culture was that of the Bronze and Iron Ages.

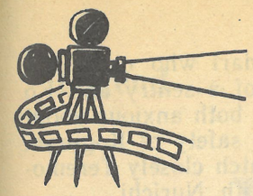
Korea was most powerful in the era of Koguryo. It is patently illustrated by the stone-walled tombs which are typical of Koguryo tombs, Anhak Tomb No. 3, scores of newly unearthed tombs with murals such as the Susanri mural tomb, and the fortified walls of Koguryo including the great Taesongsan wall. In addition, the sites of the dwellings, palaces and temples built in the days of Koguryo graphically show the characteristic features of the dwelling houses and the advanced architecture of the period.

Recent excavations also made clearer the history and culture of Palhae, the research on which had been carried out on the basis of insufficient records.

Also, there were brisk investigations and excavations of the relics of Koryo. We found kings' tombs and many other tombs in the Kaesong area; the walls of Koryo including the Kaesong and Taehungsan walls; Manwoldae in Kaesong on the site of imperial palace of Koryo; sites of temples such as the Pulil Temple; and dwelling sites at many places. All these clearly show that Koryo was the first unified state in Korean history, which took over the culture of all the preceding dynasties and was a truly homogeneous national state in form and content.

Indeed, our successes in archaeological excavations and researches contributed greatly to systematizing the plausible process of development of Korean culture from the Paleolithic Age to the period of Koryo and also to elucidating the characteristic features of each peried.

Assoc. Dr. **Kim Yong Gan**
Archaeological Institute
Academy of Social Sciences



Film

"TALMAE AND POMDARI"

Recently the Korean Film Studio produced the film "Talmae and Pomdari" adapted from a legend about Mt. Taesong, a pride of the capital Pyongyang.

The film deals with the period of Koguryo, the strongest of the feudal states which existed in our country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The people of Koguryō were not only resourceful and intrepid, but they regarded it as the most honourable thing to defend their country with all their devotion."

The Koguryo people regarded it as their greatest honour to render devoted service in defence of their country, learned military arts zealously and created a culture which shines brilliantly in our national history.

The film vividly shows the resourcefulness and wisdom of such Koguryo people through the story of a magic roof tile called "rainbow tile."

...Foreign enemies never stopped their invasions to gratify their lust for the vast territory and rich resources of Koguryo. So masons of Koguryo turned Mt. Taesong into an impregnable fortress and made a tile out of a huge rock for generations and put it on the roof of the Changsu Pavilion. The magic tile shot up dazzling iridescent lights into the sky whenever the foreign enemy invaded the country and roused the entire people to a struggle against the enemy.

The enemy commanders attacked Koguryo with large forces but each time they licked the dust before the brave and resourceful Koguryo people and fled, leaving many bodies behind.

Here is a story about the heroic deeds done by a lad and lass of Koguryo in guarding the magic tile vital to defending the country...

After prefacing thus the film starts with a scene of the girl Talmae having a moving reunion with her lover Pomdari who comes home after rendering distinguished services in the three-year war against the foreign invaders.

Back in his home village, Pomdari lives a happy life, ploughing and sowing together with Talmae. But he never forgets to be ready for national defence and perfects himself in archery and art of fencing.

But a dark cloud shadows their happy life.

The foreign enemy invades Koguryo, coveting its fertile land. But he fails each time, because the rainbow tile informs the whole of Koguryo of his aggression by its brilliant lights. To know the secret of the tile he sends two well-trained spies Teremona and Nurichi into Koguryo. These spies disguise themselves as a hunter and his daughter.

By a cunning method they approach General Hong Gol, the commander of the Taesongsan Mountain Fort. The general's wife has no child and visits the Buddhist temple for prayer service every night to have a child.

One day on her way to the temple other spies attack her and bring her to the brink of death and these two spies pretend to save her. Thus they win the favour of the general.

General Hong Gol, who does not know what they are, feels very grateful to them. He makes the woman spy Teremona his foster daughter, giving her the new name Pongson, and the man Nurichi his groom, and treats them like his own folks.

One day Teremona attempts to go into the fortress on the pretext of taking supper to the general.

But she is stopped by the chief sentry of the fortress Imdon, father of Talmae, who has faithfully guarded the rainbow tile for ten years.

Failing in her attempt, she kicks up a dust as if Imdon tried to rape her.

Trapped by her, General Hong Gol kills Imdon himself without inquiring into the truth. It happens to be the day Talmae is

to have a wedding ceremony.

Amid the unstinted blessing of all villagers Talmae in graceful bridal costume waits, together with her mother, for her father to come. But, to their surprise, a sad news of his miserable death reaches them.

Talmae and her mother, branded as a "family of a traitor," hide in the depth of mountains and live unknown there. But Talmae does not spend her days only in grief. She never forgets her father's will to guard the rainbow tile well and makes a dagger with the broken sword of her late father. And she waits for Pomdari, a sentry under General Hong Gol.

Another heart-rending rumour reaches her. It is that Pomdari and Pongson made an engagement.

Talmae goes a long way and meets Pomdari. But they are discovered by Pongson and another ordeal befalls Talmae. Pomdari is arrested for his connection with the "daughter of the traitor".

She decides to go to save Pomdari imprisoned because of her blunder. But she can not do so because she is the only person to prove the innocence of her father and her lover.

She begins to train herself in military arts with the help of the village elder. She cuts a big tree in two at a stroke and practices arrow-shooting on the running horse.

At last the national military arts contest is held.

To encourage military arts and defend the country firmly Koguryo had a grand national military arts contest in the presence of the king in Pyongyang every year.

Talmae, though branded as the "daughter of a traitor", participates in the contest at the risk of her life to do with the spies having their eye on the rainbow tile and wipe off the disgrace of her father.

Meanwhile, the enemy gives Nurichi a task to win the contest and take the post of the chief sentry of the fortress to smell out the secret of the magic tile and orders Teremona to set fire to the Changsu Pavilion.

Talmae disguises herself as a man and participates in the archery contest and hits all targets. Nurichi, too, does the same. Then horsemen's fencing starts. Talmae makes a heroic resolution, draws her sword and rides into the field to meet Nurichi. Just at that moment a lad appears in the field like a shot. He is Pomdari who came out of prison with the help of a sentry and Ko Chun, a friend of Imdon, both anxious about the rainbow tile and the safety of Koguryo.

He asks Talmae to watch closely Teremona and fights fiercely with Nurichi.

After winning the match he takes Nurichi to the king and reveals what Nurichi and Pongson are.

Pongson who came to see the contest with General Hong Gol slips away from the field to set fire to the Changsu Pavilion when the defeat of Nurichi becomes clear. But she can not escape the vigilant eyes of Talmae. Then and there the latter chases the spy on horseback.

When Talmae reached the pavilion the spies have already set fire to the pavilion. She quickly finishes off spies and has a showdown with Teremona.

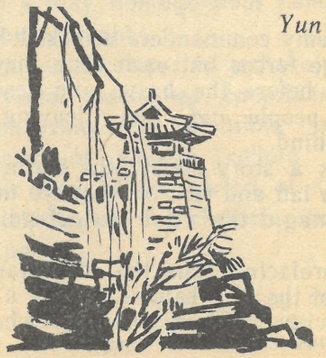
Daggers fly between them for a while. As her last resort Teremona poisons her dagger and throws it at Talmae. Talmae wards it off with her palm and hurls her dagger, a memento of her late father, at Teremona. Hit by Talmae's dagger, the spy falls shrieking.

But before Talmae shares the joy of victory with Pomdari the poison spreads throughout her body and she breathes her last in the arms of Pomdari.

Thus Talmae gives her beautiful youth for the rainbow tile, the pride of the country, and national security.

This film impressively shows the Koguryo people's sagacity and bravery and fervent patriotism through Talmae, Pomdari, Imdon and the village elder. It also stresses that Koguryo could be so powerful and prosperous because its people fought against foreign aggressors at the cost of their lives to defend their country.

Yun Yong Ok



Legend

Dol Soe the Clever Boy

Once upon a time there lived in a village a boy whose name was Dol Soe. He was hired by a wicked landlord.

The landlord worked him like a beast.

Dol Soe was mighty clever. He hated his master so bitterly that he always watched for a chance to give him beans.

One summer day the landlord happened to make a long trip on donkey. He took the boy along to have him wait on him and drive the animal.

It was scorching hot. The landlord panted for breath on the donkey. As soon as he hit upon a big tree, he halted to rest in the shade.

He gave Dol Soe a copper coin and ordered him to buy a bowl of cool noodle.

Dol Soe came back with the noodle and, as he was a little way off the master, pretended to stir the food with his fingers. The landlord was mad to see this, and asked what was the matter.

Dol Soe answered that he was picking an insect out of the noodle. At his words, the landlord boxed him on the ear in fury, for his meal had been spoilt. Now he decided to go to a noodle house himself and told Dol Soe to keep a good watch on the donkey.

"This part of the country is so dangerous that even your eyeballs may be stolen if you are off your guard," the landlord warned. "Mind your eye and take a firm grip on the rein."

After he left, Dol Soe ate the refreshing noodle with gusto, delighted at his trick.

Dol Soe saw peasants weeding a nearby field all in a sweat. He felt so sorry for them that he brought an old man. He told him to cut the rein with a sickle. The peasant was quite puzzled, but when told about Dol Soe's plan, he did as he had been advised to do, saying, "That's a swell trick!"

With a bright smile on his face Dol Soe asked him to carry away the donkey and the grain and reels of silk on it. The old man was off with them. Dol Soe closed his eyes and stood stock-still against the tree, rein in hand.

Presently the landlord was back from the noodle house. He kicked Dol Soe hard on the side and, stamping his feet, yelled, "You rascal, why are you standing there like a dummy? What did you do with the donkey?!"

Dol Soe covered his eyes with his hands and implored.

"Oh, don't gouge out my eyes, sir. They will be of no use to you; I'm blind."

The landlord was bewildered and gave the boy another kick. He snapped: "You crazy ass, I'm not going to gouge out your eyes."

Only then did Dol Soe open his eyes wide, feigning himself to be greatly surprised.

"Master, have I my eyes? I was too horrified by what you said about the danger of eyeballs being gouged out here. Oh, my! Where has the donkey gone, I wonder. It must have been stolen while I kept my eyes shut. What shall I do?"

Then he asked his master's pardon.

The landlord boiled with anger and pelted Dol Soe with swears for a good while. He wrote something on the boy's back and ordered him to return home. Then he plodded on his way and the boy retraced his steps in high spirits.

On his way back, Dol Soe met a young man. He took off his jacket and asked him what were written on his back. Dol Soe was unlettered.

The words said: "Kill this rogue by stealth on his return home." Dol Soe erased the words and asked him to write as dictated, imitating the landlord's hand. The young man complied with his request.

No sooner had he passed the landlord's threshold than he showed his back to his wife and son. And, he said the master had written something on his back and told him to go back home. The message said: "I owe my life to Dol Soe. But for him, I might have met with great mishap while on my trip. So, when he is back, give him a house and one

hectare of the most fertile land so that he can live in clover."

The landlord's family had no other choice but to do so. Now, Dol Soe could live without any worries.

Meanwhile, the landlord came back in the spring of the next year from his long journey. He saw Dol Soe, who he thought was dead, still alive and leading a decent life. He decided to put him in a sack and throw him into the sea.

Two servants were assigned to this task. They were followed by the landlord's son who supervised them.

They had not gone far before they passed by a tavern. The servants begged the young master to permit them to have some drinks. He agreed, he also wanted to drink wine.

The three people left the sack outside and stepped into the tavern. At this juncture the peasants who had followed them to save Dol Soe, unfastened the sack and freed him. They stuffed it with stones wrapped in a straw mat and bound it closely before they ran away. The landlord's son and the servants got out of the tavern and carried the sack and threw it into the sea.

Three months or so passed since then. Dol Soe who had been regarded as dead appeared in the landlord's house. The landlord was taken aback and trembled like a leaf. He thought it was Dol Soe's ghost.

Dol Soe lost no time in helping him up to his seat and asked him not to be frightened. And he told him about the happy days he had spent in the Dragon King's Palace under the sea. He informed him that the Dragon King had sent him for the landlord and his family, who after a good rest in the Palace would be given treasures when they left for the human world again.

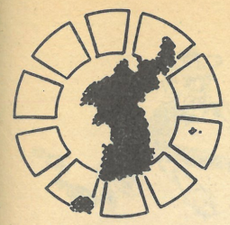
The greedy landlord called all his family together and told them to prepare for the trip to the Dragon Palace. Dol Soe said that the King will be much pleased if they took millstones and iron pot lids with them, because they had everything there except these things.

The next day the landlord and his family followed Dol Soe to the seashore. When they reached the destination, Dol Soe made a bow to the sea rosy with a glow, and asked the Dragon King to send a turtle for the guests.

He first urged the landlord to go into the sea with his eyes closed, saying that the turtle would come and carry him to the Palace on its back. The landlord jumped into the water with a millstone on his back. He gulped down some water and floundered with his hands up.

"Look at that. He beckons you to follow," said Dol Soe. Then, the landlord's wife threw herself into the deep with a pot lid. Her son and his wife followed suit. After all, they were tricked by clever Dol Soe, only to fall a prey to fish.

The village peasants were overjoyed to hear from Dol Soe story about how he had got rid of the landlord.



Ten-Point Political Programme of Unified State

Foreign Policy of Confederal State

The great leader President Kim Il Sung clarified the principles of foreign policy in the ten-point policy of the confederal state, advancing an epoch-making proposal to achieve Korean reunification by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in north and south as they are.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...the DCRK should, as a unified state representing the whole nation, develop friendly relations with all countries of the world and pursue a peaceful foreign policy."

If the DCRK is to follow consistently a just foreign policy and defend the dignity of the country and the nation, it should be the only representative of the entire Korean nation in foreign relations.

The DCRK is a unified state to be established through the union of the north and south. Therefore, it should not represent only one side but be the only representative of the entire Korean nation in foreign relations. It should represent the entire Korean nation in the United Nations and other international organizations and send a single delegation to all international gatherings where the whole nation is to be represented.

Since the two parts of the country, north and south, with different ideas and social systems are to be united into a single confederal state it is necessary and most reasonable for the DCRK to be a neutral state which does not participate in any political-military alliance or bloc.

The current international situation is very complex because of the scrambling moves of the great powers to maintain and expand their sphere of influence. Owing to their moves a succession of tragedies take place in which the sovereignty of newly independent countries is violated and the destinies of their peoples are trifled with.

That is why the DCRK should adhere firmly to the line of neutrality, follow the policy of non-alignment and develop friendly relations with all nations on the principles of independence, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

It should not allow the foreign forces to encroach upon the interests of our nation or meddle in the internal affairs of our nation and should promote friendly relations with all nations on the principle of respecting the national dignity and sovereignty of other countries. It should also strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the newly-independent countries in accord with the principles and ideas of the non-aligned movement and in particular, it should develop good neighbourly relations with adjacent countries.

The DCRK is a neutral and peace-loving nation. So it should pursue a peaceful foreign policy.

From the beginning our nation has loved peace and it has never invaded other countries or harmed others. Aggression and plunder disaccord with the idea of independence and a nation which dominates others can never be free. Therefore, a unified Korea will not threaten aggression against neighbouring countries or any other nations of the world and should not be a party to or cooperate in any international act of aggression.

The presence of foreign troops and military bases on one's territory is the violation of national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The confederal state should prohibit the presence of foreign troops and establishment of foreign military bases on its territory and ban the manufacture, introduction and use of nuclear weapons, and thus make the Korean peninsula a permanent peace zone, a nuclear-free zone and actively contribute to world peace and security.

The foreign policy of the DCRK proposed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a most reasonable and realistic one and fully agrees to the interests of our nation and the aspiration of the world people.

Kang Jin Suk

Foreign Capital in South Korea

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In south Korea today all the major levers of control over the economy and the state's economic life have been placed in the hands of the US imperialists."

As a result of the puppet authorities' flunkeyist-traitorous policy of dependence on foreign forces, the south Korean economy is depending more and more on foreign capital in all branches of reproduction and industry.

Almost all factories and equipment in south Korea are in the hands of foreigners.

The south Korean puppet authorities inducted over 30,000 million dollars into south Korea by last year. There are some 1,000 foreign monopolies in south Korea and factories and enterprises responsible for the greater part of south Korea's industrial output were imported with foreign loan.

Foreign monopolies which made inroads into south Korea in the form of direct investment control and make huge profits from enterprises in oil, metallurgical, chemical, motor, engineering and other heavy and chemical industries and light industry including fibre and daily necessities industries. They really control the south Korean economy as a whole.

To take petroleum industry for instance. The US multinational companies have their subsidiary companies including "Taehan Oil Company," "Honam Refinery" and "Kyongin Energy," which have 73 agencies and over 1,350 gasoline stations in different places of south Korea. Thus they exclusively control the oil industry and over 80 per cent of south Korean industry cannot work without the oil supply of the US monopolies.

South Korea has "state" capital industry, comprador capital industry, foreign monopoly capital industry and local capital industry. The "state" capital and comprador capital industries accounting for 73.9 per cent of gross industrial output are mostly run with loan.

The foreign monopolies give loan on the condition that their equipment and machines, raw and other materials and technique are used for production and products are sold only on their markets and thus fully control loan-receiving enterprises.

As seen above, south Korean industries are dependent on foreign monopoly capital and so production is conducted entirely for it, ignoring domestic demands.

Almost all production equipment of south Korean factories is old one bought from foreign monopolies at high prices with loan. More than 60 per cent of industrial equipment, 90-100 per cent of that of key industries, was brought in from foreign countries.

Eighty-five per cent of the equipment is of US and Japanese make and the rest of British, French and West German make. These machines and equipment can not work at all without raw and other materials and fuel supplied by foreign monopolies, particularly the US and Japanese monopolies.

The equipment of the Pohang Iron Mill, for instance, cannot work without expensive high-quality foreign iron ore.

In recent years south Korea has imported 92.4 per cent of major raw materials needed and 100 per cent of crude oil, high-calorie coal, raw cotton, raw sugar, raw wool and beef tallow. It also imports iron ore, scrap iron and coal.

This paves the way for foreign countries to export to south Korea their surplus raw materials at high prices.

South Korea depends entirely on foreign countries for technique. Over 150 Japanese monopoly enterprises have made inroads into south Korea in the form of technical cooperation.

Goods produced with foreign raw materials, machines and technique are sold on foreign markets for foreign monopolies.

South Korea depends on import for 80 per cent of its gross industrial output and 40 per cent of industrial goods are sent out to foreign markets. Most of goods consumed in south Korea are war supplies and only a small amount of them are civilian goods whose prices are so high that the ordinary population cannot buy them.

In recent years the export of the foreigner-invested enterprises accounted for over 25 per cent and that of loan-getting enterprises 40 per cent. Now they account for more than 70 per cent.

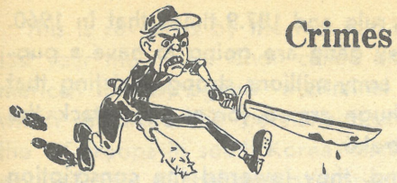
The south Korean puppets offer factory lots and manpower to foreign monopolies for a few dollars.

As seen above, south Korea overflows with foreign capital and people suffer double and treble exploitation by foreign monopolies and puppets.

This is entirely due to the puppets' flunkeyist-traitorous policy of dependence on foreign forces.

No matter how hard they try, the Chon Du Hwan clique cannot conceal their true colours as flunkey-quislings.

Kim Sun Sik



Crimes of the Puppet-Traitor (3)

The Most Bellicose War Maniac

Today we are making every sincere effort to eliminate the military confrontation between north and south, remove the danger of war and achieve the peaceful reunification of our country. The world's people are actively supporting and encouraging our endeavours for peace and peaceful reunification.

However, the Chon Du Hwan military clique, at the bidding of US imperialism, are desperately stepping up war preparations on the plea of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion from the north", going against the trend of the times.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Because of the ceaseless provocations of the US imperialists and south Korean military fascists, the situation in our country is as strained as ever and there is a constant danger of war breaking out at any moment."

Intensified suppression of people and war manoeuvrings are the very physiology of the Chon Du Hwan military fascists and a means to maintain the colonial-military fascist rule.

Chon Du Hwan the traitor grew to be a professional military gangster against the nation under the aegis of the bellicose US imperialists. So he stops at nothing to carry out his masters' policy of aggression and war.

After he installed himself in power, in south Korea even people in their eighties are forced to undergo military drill.

In March last year, the Chon Du Hwan mili-

tary junta took to a unit of the puppet army over 100 people 62 to 82 years old who could not move their bodies well and forced them to wear steel helmets and shoulder "M-16" rifles and undergo military drill, exciting public ridicule.

Their rash act violating the elementary human morality and ethics shows clearly that their craze for war has reached the extremely dangerous stage.

Truly, the puppet clique by far surpass their predecessors in the scope, depth and method of the adventurous war machination.

The Chon Du Hwan military gang who usurped power at the point of bayonet raved that "there is only confrontation with the north" and openly declared the 1980s the "time deciding the issue with the north" or a "decade of fierce battle."

The puppet-traitor jabbered to the "influential persons" in the Kyongju district that he would work hard to "increase national strength" during seven years of his office for "unification by prevailing over communism" in the 1980s.

He prattled to the graduates of the puppet Military Academy that they "should make practical and active preparations to win victory in a war against the north." This reveals his criminal intention to maintain and strengthen their fascist rule in south Korea and, further, extend it to the northern half of the Republic by faithfully executing the US imperialist policy of "strength."

The Chon Du Hwan military junta not only fan up the north-south confrontation with warlike statements everywhere they go but also subordinate everything in south Korea to war preparations for a showdown with us.

They appropriate the bulk of their budgetary expenditure for military purpose. According to their official announcement, their military spending was 36.7 per cent of their budgetary outlay in the 1981 fiscal year. This figure is 20 times that in 1971 under the former dictator's rule and 187.9 times that in 1960.

The military gang are going to have a puppet regular army millions strong, insisting that they need huge armed forces to attack the north at a stroke.

To this end, they lowered the conscription age and lengthened the term of military service.

They are also increasing civilian armed forces. They are forcing all south Korean people into criminal military organizations, raving: "There is no distinction between the front and the rear in the modern warfare and so all communities and workplaces will be the front-line and the scene of showdown."

There were "workplace reserve forces" only at some units so far but now all workplaces and enterprises have such "forces." In universities and colleges "Homeland Reserve Force" companies were formed, plus the "Students' Homeland Defence Corps".

The Chon Du Hwan junta, saying that "the situation in the Korean peninsula is tenser than ever before," keep the puppet army constantly on the alert and stage war exercises more frantically.

Early last year, the traitorous clique, together with the US imperialists, staged a large-scale war exercise codenamed "Team Spirit-81" mobilizing 170,000 troops and up-to-date war equipment. It was virtually a "preliminary war" aiming at invading our Republic.

With a view to imbuing the people with the spirit of a showdown with us, they are frequently driving the civilians including the teen-agers into military exercises.

They are entering into a closer military tie-up with America and Japan to step up war preparations. In this respect their predecessors can never match them.

They are crying for a showdown with us, trying to keep the aggressive troops of the American imperialists indefinitely in south Korea, and building up their armed forces in a big way with the backing of their masters.

This is revealed by the fact that in February last year the traitor Chon called on his new American master, signed a criminal document which legalized the permanent presence of the US troops in south Korea and obtained an assurance of the strong support of America for the "plan to increase the war potential" of the puppet army and of its fulfilment of "defence commitments."

Recently the puppet clique brought into south Korea the latest "F-16" fighter-bombers and plenty of war means from America.

They are also strengthening the military tie-up with Japan.

In one year of 1980, they sent to Japan 94 high-ranking officers of the puppet army 30 times to plot joint operations with Japan. This is the largest figure since 1968 when they began the exchange of officers in active service with Japan.

The traitor Chon, openly declaring that "south Korea and Japan are in the same boat in respect of security", is making high-ranking officials and officers have frequent contacts with the Japanese counterparts to get more military and "economic aid" from Japan.

He is even going the length of asking the United States and other countries to fight against us, calling for "cooperation among friendly nations."

This is proved clearly by the fact that in April last year the traitor ordered the Defence Minister to get a "written promise" from the US to fight together with south Korea against us in case a war breaks out in the Korean peninsula.

This is what Chon Du Hwan is like.

As power is wielded by such a military ruffian as traitor Chon Du Hwan who is trying to find a way out in executing the US imperialist policy of aggression and war, the dark clouds of war always hang over our country and the big hindrance lies in the way of peaceful reunification.

While loading rifles to kill fellow countrymen, the Chon Du Hwan clique are clamouring about "dialogue", "mutual visit" and "peaceful unification."

This is a shameless lie to and mockery of our people and the peace-loving people of the world.

The paper "Minjok Sibo" published by the Koreans in Japan under the influence of the "Mindan" wrote: The way to peace and unification is not armaments reinforcement but armaments reduction and it must be not tension and confrontation but understanding and harmony. But the way Chon Du Hwan is going is not that to the "freedom from war danger" or to peace and reconciliation. If the armaments are reinforced in south Korea, the situation will remain tense and the people will always feel uneasy and anxious.

In the light of their past doing and their present war moves the Chon Du Hwan military fascist junta can never be a counterpart for the discussion of the peaceful reunification problem. They must not be allowed to participate in all dialogues including a meeting for promoting national reunification because they seek the confrontation between north and south and try to throw the nation into the holocaust of nuclear war.

The patriotic forces in north and south who desire the peace and peaceful reunification of the country will never tolerate the new war moves of the Chon Du Hwan clique, the most bellicose war maniacs.

Pak Jun Son

Suppression Is Not Panacea

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"South Korea has now become a living hell, the most gruesome of all scenes in the late 20th century, where atrocious massacres are carried out openly and the people's freedoms and rights are trampled upon without scruples."

The demand and aspiration of the people for freedom and democracy are totally denied and the violent wind of new military fascism is now raging in all its fury in south Korea.

Recently the Chon Du Hwan clique are madly increasing their repressive forces.

To begin with, they are largely increasing their police force, their "private units".

According to the "amendment bill of the law on forming combat police force", last year they promoted on a full scale their plan to increase their combat police force by 10,000 and replace crime-preventing police assistants with regular policemen.

In 1980 the puppet police authorities changed the police office and decided to newly establish 400 police substations and boxes and increase policemen by 4,595.

Not only that. They made the "amendment bill of the law on the fixed number of public prosecutors" to increase public prosecutors. They announced that they would increase public prosecutors by 150 from 1981 to 1985 and largely multiplied them. As all reformatories are crowded to overflowing as the result of the continued wholesale arrests the puppet clique moved them out of cities and are building larger ones in the outskirts, spending more than 7,980 million *won*.

The "supreme court", too, announced its plan to increase its judicial officers from 627 to more than 900 between 1981 and 1985.

The Chon Du Hwan fascist clique are making huge investments in increasing manoeuvrability and modernizing the repressive means. They increased police cars by 98 and replaced 220 old cars with new ones for that purpose. They are also building many maritime police patrol boats and coastal patrol boats, spending a large amount of money.

They imported 1,600 electronic billies, paying over 70,000 *won* for each of them, for the repression of people and gave them to the first-line police stations.

In order to improve the equipment of the reformatories they imported large body searching apparatuses, electric billies, metal detectors and others in large quantities and sent them to all detention camps and reformatories throughout south Korea and are even installing automatic cameras in all cells.

While increasing the repressive forces and means, they are using every possible means to make the repressive forces faithful to them.

In order to raise the "morale" of policemen and make them more zealous in the oppression of people the puppet authorities boosted the "work allowance" of each policeman to 10,000 *won* and are giving service allowance of 8,500 *won*.

They are teaching the policemen including high-ranking ones all brutal methods of arresting and suppressing people, including those of information collection, search and operations, under the name of "lifelong education."

They changed for the worse the "police-duty performance law" so that policemen can use their arms if people disobey them.

The south Korean policemen are the tool of the Chon Du Hwan clique and human butchers who oppress and kill innocent people at random. If they are allowed to use arms it means to permit them by law to kill people.

Now the Chon Du Hwan clique are trying to suppress the mounting movement of south Korean people for freedom, democracy and reunification and keep the dictator indefinitely in office by increasing their repressive forces and covering the whole of south Korea with the network of fascist oppression. But this is but a fantastic daydream.

As history and reality prove, oppression can by no means break the will of the people who have risen for justice and for the country. Syngman Rhee oppressed people at the point of the bayonet but was downed by the people's uprising, and Pak Jung Hi ran amuck, establishing the "Yusin Constitution" but could not die a natural death.

Where there is suppression there is resistance, and the more suppression is intensified, the stronger resistance grows.

Suppression can never be a panacea.

By increasing the repressive forces the Chon Du Hwan clique can never check the just resistance of the people and they will be overthrown without fail by the struggle of the working masses.

Kim Sun Ryong

Searchlight (in South Korea)

Tut, water is still off
Unable to wash for three days now.
No water to cook either.
Coming out again.
Really?!
Here I am to collect water rates.

Agriculture-Serving Industry

—In Developing Countries—

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Without building and developing a national industry it is impossible to develop other branches of the national economy or develop and modernize agriculture."

In the developing countries agriculture is the leading branch of the economy. That is why these countries set agricultural development as an important task in the building of a new life and channel much effort into this sphere.

Various measures are taken to develop agriculture—increase of state investment in this domain, diversification of the rural economy, improvement of farming methods, etc. In particular, strong efforts are made to develop industry serving agriculture with a view to laying the material and technical foundations of agriculture on their own.

In Tanzania farm machine factories were erected in different places and new-type farm machines and implements are now turned out in large quantities to supply them to rural villages.

The Ubango farm implements factory was enlarged and its production capacity grew 3.7 times. In this factory strenuous efforts are now made to normalize production.

In Madagascar, too, great efforts are exerted to produce farm machines. Recently construction of a state farm machine repairing and assembling factory was started in the suburb of Tulear, a southern city. When completed, the rural villages will be supplied with modern farm machines and implements.

Algeria also exerts herself to develop agriculture-serving industry. Various farm machines are sent to villages to relieve farmers of their hard labour.

In the Cameroon a national farm machine study and experimental centre was set up and farm machines suited to topographical and climatic conditions are devised and produced.

Non-aligned, developing countries pay deep attention to producing fertilizers and agricultural chemicals a great deal in order to increase grain output.

In Bangladesh a chemical fertilizer factory producing urea fertilizer and ammonia was recently rebuilt on an expansion basis in the suburb of Silhet city to provide the countryside with more chemical fertilizers.

In Nigeria, Zambia, Malaysia, too fertilizer factories have been built up properly and their output of fertilizer is boosted to supply more chemical fertilizers nad agricultural chemicals to the countryside every year.

As seen above, non-aligned, developing countries are building factories and enterprises necessary for agricultural development and mass-producing modern farm machines and implements and farming materials to send them to the countryside. Thus they are gaining much success in consolidating the material and technical foundations of agriculture, increasing agricultural production and freeing the farmers from backbreaking labour.

Yun Chun Sok

Do You Know?

March 1 Popular Uprising

The March 1 Popular Uprising was a nationwide anti-Japanese uprising. On March 1, 1919 the patriotic Koreans rose up for national independence and liberation.

Since the complete annexation of Korea to Japan in 1910, the Japanese imperialists had enforced barbarous mediaeval rule and been engrossed in suppression and plunder for nearly ten years. As a result, national and class contradictions between the Japanese imperialists and the Korean people were aggravated to the extreme, and the uprising broke out.

The popular uprising started in major Korean cities and instantly spread to the length and breadth of the country and even among overseas Koreans.

The uprisers shouted: "Japanese and their troops, get out!" and "Long live the independence of Korea!"

Countless people took part in the uprising regardless of age or sex. They included workers, peasants, youth and students, handicraftsmen, traders and manufacturers. There were little boys and girls and men and women of over 60. 3,200 demonstrations and uprising took place till the end of that year.

The March 1 Popular Uprising failed to attain its goal in spite of the positive and devoted struggle by the patriotic people of all strata. It was because of the savage repression on the part of the Japanese imperialist aggressors. It was also because Korea's internal revolutionary forces were not fully prepared.

This uprising provided a serious lesson that no revolutionary movement can win victory without the guidance of an outstanding leader and the leadership of a revolutionary party.

The uprising displayed the strong national spirit, burning patriotism and stamina of the Korean people who fought to regain the lost country at the risk of their lives. It dealt a heavy blow at Japanese imperialist colonial rule and markedly heightened their national and class awareness.

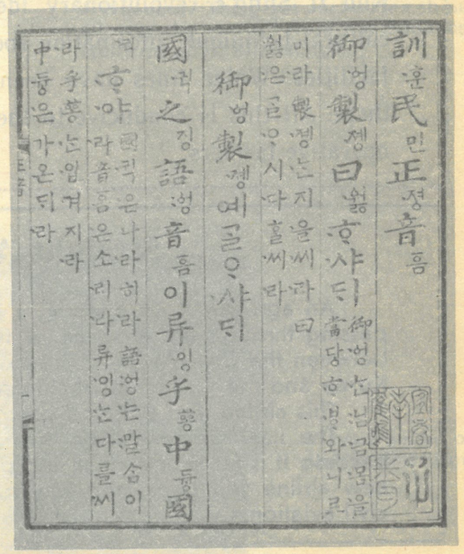
Hunmin Jongum

Hunmin Jongum is the old appellation of the Korean alphabet which is in use at present. It was made by the Koreans themselves and promulgated in January 1444.

It was first made up of 28 letters. The alphabet developed over a long historical period as a result of successful philological researches and other factors. And there are 40 letters now.

The Korean alphabet is phonetic and belongs to the most developed category in the world. It is unique in many respects.

The rule of the Korean alphabet shows that already in the 15th century our scholars established phonematic principles and applied them admirably in creating the letters. The letters are based strictly on the peculiarities of the Korean language and its system. Furthermore, they can fully express both Korean and any foreign vocal sounds. They are simple in forms and easy to learn.



News

House-Moving in Mirudung of Singye

Mirudung of Singye, a hilly area in Singye and Koksan Counties, North Hwanghae Province, is prospering under the bright rays of the great theses on the socialist rural question. Recently over 1,240 modern houses were built there at state expense and many people moved into new houses.

This area stretches 40 kilometres far and wide and is as broad as the Yoldusamcholli plain, a granary in our western coast. On the sunny places of hills there appeared 13 cosy villages with attractive names as Undok (Favour), Ggotmaul (Flower village), Yaksu (Medicinal water), etc.

Mirudung of Singye covers a space of several ten thousand hectares, but it remained barren for a long period because it was unfit for human habitation for lack of water. Under the loving care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung it has now turned into a fertile land and modern socialist villages came into being, the villages good to live in.

Seen in the new villages are fine study halls of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas and nurseries, kindergartens, agricultural technique information rooms, and cultural and public service facilities. Water lines have been laid and bus service also introduced there. All this is conducive to the betterment of the livelihood of the co-operative farmers.

Straight Airline to Open

An agreement on opening a straight airline between Beijing and Tokyo passing through the airspace of the DPRK was reached at the recent talks between the Civil Aviation Bureau of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

This airline runs Beijing-Pyongyang-Wonsan (Munchon)-Niigata-Tokyo.

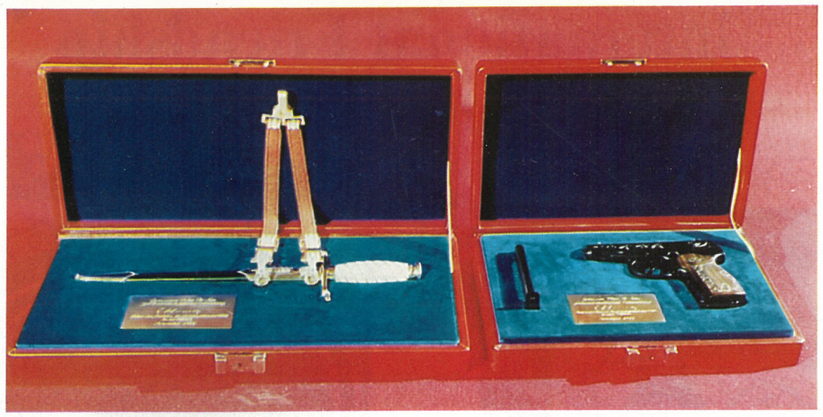
The new airline will be economical and convenient to the passengers because it is far shorter than the present Beijing-Shanghai-Tokyo airline. The new airline will go a long way toward the development of international civil aviation.

International Friendship Exhibition

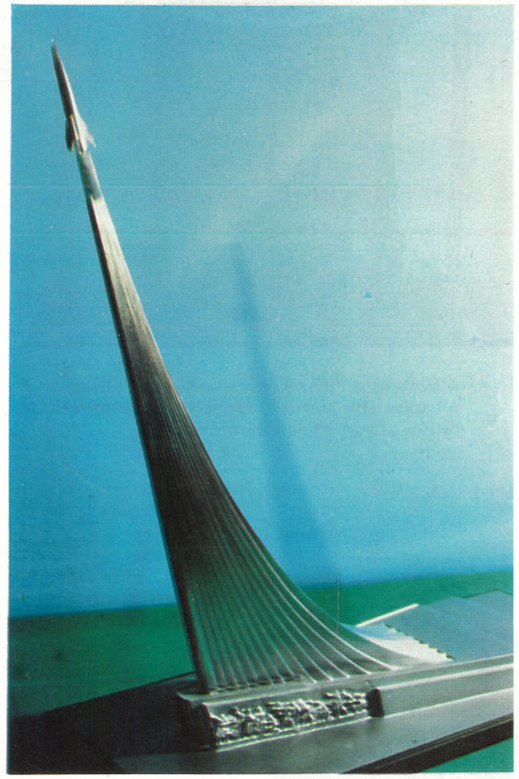
The 1975 diploma of the "Marshal Kim Il Sung class" of the Suecia School under the Peruvian Centre of Education from its principal, teacher in charge of the class and graduates

A woodcut "The great Juche idea shines all over the world" from the Sudanese study group of Kimilsungism

Trays from an official of the Ijosium Firm in Brazil



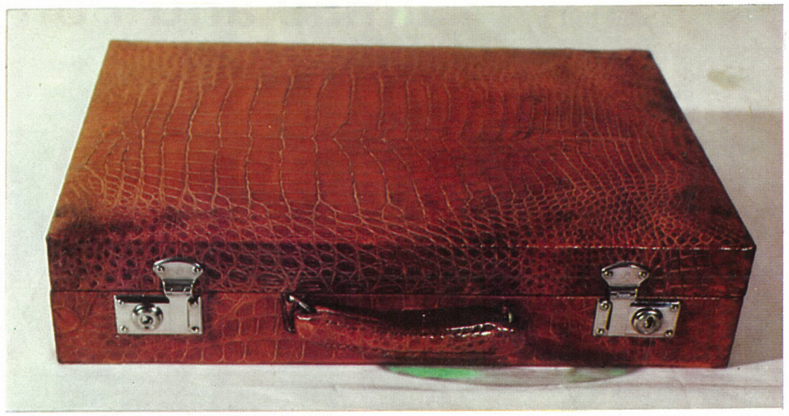
A pistol and dirk from Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party



The model of the rocket launcher from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR

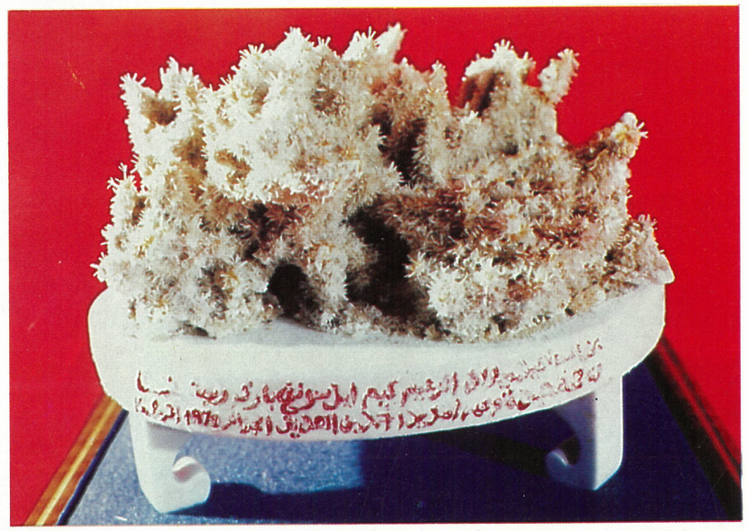
A flower vase from the chief of the Lebanese women's study group of Kimilsungism

A crocodile-skin brief case from Fidel Castro Ruz, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba



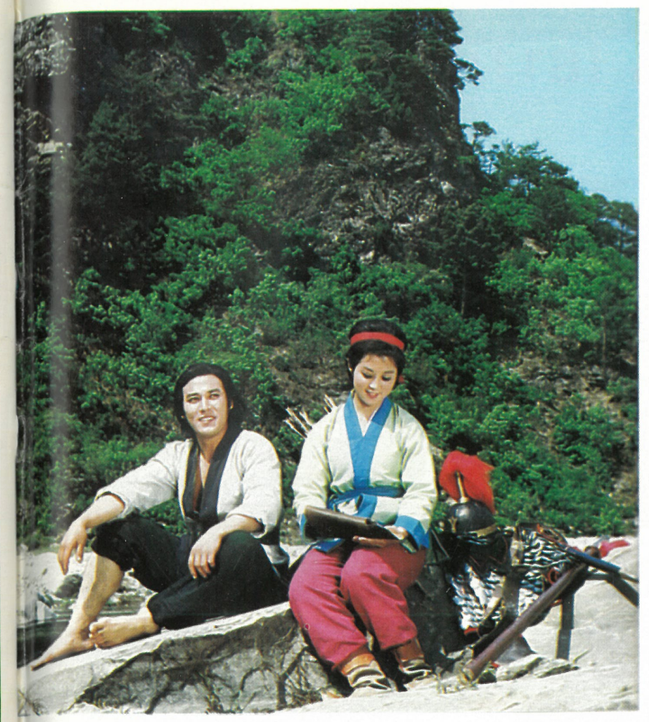
Wine keg and bottles from a citizen of Bulgaria

The Saharan sand rose from the manager of the Brozmene dyeing factory in Tizu-Ouzou Province, Algeria



Film "Talmae and Pomdari"

Talmae warmly receives Pomdari who has come home after rendering distinguished services in the war against the foreign invaders



Pomdari and his love Talmae talk about their happy future

Talmae goes to the field with her sword drawn

Koguryo soldiers returning from the victorious war against the foreign enemy

Pomdari has showdown with the spy in the military arts contest

Talmae has a showdown with the spy Teremona at the Changsu pavilion

Talmae breathes her last, earnestly asking Pomdari to guard the rainbow tile

Central Zoo (4)

Parrot

Owl

Tideland Reclaimers

The whole view of the tideland reclamation site

Technicians have consultation on efficient reclaiming methods

Reclaimers go to work

An evening on the site promising a bright future

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